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ISLAMIC FOREIGN MINISTERS CONFERENCE CONTINUES IN ISLAMABAD

Final Plenary Session Resumes

BK210849 Karachi Overseas Service in Urdu 0800 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] The closed-door plenary session of the Islamic foreign ministers conference resumed this morning for its fifth day. According to the schedule, today is the last day of the conference. According to a report, the plenary session will review the draft resolutions submitted by the different committees and ratify them.

The cultural and Islamic affairs committee and the administrative and financial committee have almost completed all their work and have sent their resolutions to the plenary session. The political, economic and social committees of the conference also resumed their session this morning.

Political Committee Hears Afghan Rebels

BK201053 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] The members of the political committee of the Islamic foreign ministers conference have expressed deep anxiety at the continued Soviet military presence in Afghanistan and reiterated their call for an immediate withdrawal of Soviet troops. The official spokesman of the conference told newsmen after this morning's session of the committee that the delegates were taking part in the debate on the Pakistan resolution proposing the setting up of a committee to study ways and means of finding a comprehensive solution of the Afghan crisis. The members called for the respect of the Afghan people's right to chose their own economic, political and social system as well as respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Afghanistan.

The committee also took into consideration the report of the secretary general of the Islamic Secretariat about the implementation of the resolution adopted at the last extraordinary session.

The spokesman said that the discussion on the Pakistan draft resolution, which also seeks to authorize the proposed ministerial committee to carry out necessary consultations including the convening of an international conference under the auspices of the United Nations or any other body, was still under consideration of the committee.

The spokesman said that the political committee also heard a representative of the Afghan mojahedin, Prof Abdul Rasul Sayyaf, president of the Islamic Alliance for the Liberation of Afghanistan. He said the delegates of the Democratic People's Republic of Yemen, Syria, PLO and Libya expressed their reservation to the presence of the representative of the mojahedin.

In reply to a question, he said the mojahedin representative briefed the committee about the freedom struggle in Afghanistan and called for the breaking off of diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union until such time that its occupation of Afghanistan continues [as heard]. He also said that the Islamic Conference should condemn the Soviet Union for its invasion of Afghanistan and call for severing of diplomatic relations with the Karmal regime.

Professor Sayyaf also told the committee that the Islamic Conference should give recognition to the mojahedin and persuade other countries for recognition, allow the opening of bureaus of mojahedin in Islamic countries, and provide financial and economic assistance to their organization and the Afghan refugees.

The spokesman explained that Professor Sayyaf was invited to address the committee as a representative of the mojahedin and not as a member of any participating delegation. He said the Islamic Organization was trying for the unification of various groups of Afghan freedom fighters.

He said the political committee considered the American action against Iran and adopted a balanced resolution expressing the anxiety of the Muslim states over the escalation of tension in the area because of the rivalry of superpowers. The delegates taking part in the debate expressed concern over the recent American military attempt to get its hostages released and the threat of another military action against Iran, which could jeopardize security in this region and the whole world.

The draft resolution appealed to Iran to continue to work to find a solution of the problems of the hostages in the Islamic spirit. It also called on the United States to refrain from undertaking any action that could impede a solution of the hostages problem.

Resolutions Approved by Committees

BK210228 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0100 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] The political committee of the Islamic foreign ministers conference last night approved two draft resolutions submitted by Pakistan on Afghanistan and the security of Islamic countries. The political committee approved a total of 13 resolutions at its session which continued throughout the night.

An official spokesman told newsmen early this morning that the resolution on Afghanistan concerns the situation in the country and the events that have occurred since the extraordinary session of Islamic foreign ministers in January. The spokesman said that the details of the Afghanistan resolution will be disclosed after formal approval of the resolution by the conference.

Other important resolutions concern the strengthening of the security of nonnuclear states, protection of Muslims in non-Islamic states and the law of the sea.

A draft resolution was presented, extending greetings to Zimbabwe on its independence and supporting the struggle of the peoples of the Namibia and the South Africa for their independence.

The political committee also heard the views of a representative of refugees in Somalia who was invited by the conference chairman to address the committee. The political committee noted that 1.6 million refugees have sought shelter in Somalia.

Explaining the proceedings of the other committees, the spokesman said that the economic committee reviewed a common agreement between Islamic countries on cooperation in the fields of technology, science and culture. The committee also discussed a draft resolution presented by Bangladesh, which calls for encouraging the exchange of personnel and technical experts between developing countries. The resolution requests the Islamic Conference Secretariat to conclude a technical cooperation agreement with UNDP and the untechnical aid program.

The economic committee approved a draft resolution which demands the setting up of a trade development center in Morocco. The economic committee also reviewed a Saudi draft proposal for [word indistinct] agreement between Islamic countries. The political committee also approved another resolution on economic cooperation among Islamic countries, which was presented by Iraq, Algeria, Saudi Arabia and Kuwait.

The cultural committee approved several resolutions, some of which relate to the celebrations of the 1500th anniversary of the Hijrah, [Muhammad's flight from Mecca]. The cultural committee also considered convening an international conference of Muslim scientists in Pakistan and an international seminar on Jerusalem in Tunisia. The committee also approved a resolution on the Islamic Solidarity Fund and the setting up of an Islamic cultural and historical center in Istanbul.

Consultations between different delegation heads continued yesterday in a bid to complete the work of the conference as quickly as possible. Heads of the delegations of Djibouti, Senegal and Uganda and several other observers also attended the proceedings of the plenary session yesterday.

The political committee also approved a resolution on measures to tackle anti-Islam and anti-Muslim propaganda. The resolution stressed the need to collect funds to set up an organization to effectively utilize existing media resources to check the anti-Islamic propaganda of Western countries and Zionists.

Saudi Arabian Donation

LD211006 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0910 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] Islamabad--The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has contributed $65 million to the General Secretariat of the Islamic Conference Organization to cover its activities and needs and to finance its various bodies. This was announced by Foreign Minister His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal at the morning session of the Islamic foreign ministers conference today in Islamabad. He said the money would be distributed as follows:

$10 million for the Islamic Solidarity Fund,
$20 million for the trust of the Islamic Solidarity Fund,
$5 million for the Jerusalem Fund,
$10 million for the trust of the Jerusalem Fund,
$20 million for the General Secretariat's bodies and other organizations, and various programs.

Qotbzadeh Address to Conference

LD201106 Tehran PARS in English 0800 GMT 20 May 80

["Qotbzadeh Addresses Islamic Conference"--PARS headline]

[Text] Tehran, May 20 (PARS NEWS AGENCY)--This is the first time that I attend the meeting of the Islamic Conference as the foreign minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The distinction for membership in such a grouping is the bond of Islam that calls us together. We, as an Islamic republic, have a special reason to honour this mark of distinction.

If the common denominator in this congregation is the Muslim ummah, then we should not content ourselves with the passage of a series of pious resolutions as has been the traditional wont of general international conferences.

Islam should inspire us to surmount the seemingly intractiable obstacles, to close ranks and act and speak effectively and in unison. It is in this spirit that the Iranian delegation is participating in this conference.

We are gathered here today at a time of great tension and uncertainty. Great power rivalry has reached a new peak.

Insatiable desire by the superpowers to dominate the world has given rise to an incessant arms race ushering the world gradually to the brink of self destruction.

Our region today, as in the past, is the main victim of superpower rivalry. One of the hallmarks of the present international system manifests itself in the unleashed interference of the great powers in the internal affairs of smaller states. The invasion on Afghanistan by Soviet forces and the aggression mounted by the U.S. against Iran are but two recent examples of the arrogance of the superpowers and their total disregard for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of states.

"The constant drive for world hegemony has accentuated the super-powers quest for military bases throughout the world. It is a matter of great concern to see that negotiations for the establishment of new military bases rather than negotiations become the dominant factor in the present world situation. This trend has, over the past year or so, been more discernable in our own region.

We also note with great concern that no progress has been made towards the solution of the Middle East conflict. And, indeed, no progress can be made as long as the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people are not realized. International conferences, including the conference of the Islamic community, hitherto, have not given the attention that is due to the cause of the Palestinian people. We earnestly hope that the present session will stem the tide.

Mr Secretary General, I would like now to briefly comment on certain salient questions which I have just outlined here. I believe these questions are among the most pressing issues that our community is confronted with. And may I begin this evaluation with the case of Iran.

U.S. Aggression in Iran

Iran has been a victim of imperialism for many decades and in recent years has been subjected to the U.S. direct interference in its internal affairs, relegating Iran into a virtual client state. I only have to draw your attention to the role of the U.S. in imposing the dictatorial regime of the deposed shah on the Iranian people. In this sense the U.S. shares a burden of the blame for repression, injustice and totalitarian rule in Iran, resulting in the plundering of our natural and human resources.

Iran with its long history of resistance against tyranny culminating in our glorious Islamic revolution and the overthrow of the criminal regime of the deposhed shah was only recently the scene of yet another manifestation of American imperialism in the form of armed aggression on our sacred soil. There is every reason to conclude that this intervention rather than being aimed at freeing the hostages held at the former U.S. Embassy in Tehran as has been claimed, was in point of fact part of a master plan to destory our newly born Islamic republic, a goal foiled by the will of Allah.

We have repeatedly stated that the hostages are being treated humanely and their fate to be decided in a just and democratic manner. The U.S. merely used the hostage question as an excuse to invade Iran. The U.S. armed intervention had all the signs of a major invasion, involving some of the most advanced and sophisticated weaponry. Recent reports indicate that apart from C-130 gunships equipped with infrared detection equipment and a multitude of weaponry, advanced F-14 and A-7 Corsair attack aircraft from the U.S. aircraft carriers Nimitz and Coral Sea stationed in the Arabian Sea were to be used in order to establish air and ground supremacy.

The concentration of American forces in our region in itself constitutes a direct threat to our security. It is a well known fact that an imperialist power such as the U.S. will spare no effort in undermining our Islamic revolution which defies U.S. hegemonism.

Now that an elaborate scheme of aggression has been scuttled the American press and the American authorities write and talk openly about another impending aggression.

While they profess allegiance to the rules of international law, yet in their view the release of some hostages, for purely political considerations, justifies them to mount an aggression against a country with all its seen and unforseen consequences for world peace.

History is a witness to the fact that the super powers pay only lip service to such universal concepts as international law and human rights and do not hesitate to trample on the most primordial rights of others when their apparent interests so dictate.

Iran is not able to withstand American military might but it is able and confident that it can stand up to it spiritually. The concept of martyrdom is centered on the comprehension of our revolution. We were able to display this belief in the case of hostage-taking in the Iranian Embassy in London. We are equally able to display it on a much wider dimension if such opportunities so arise. We have proposed an item entitled "American Aggression in Iran" and have tabled a resolution to this effect. I ask my colleagues to collectively condemn this aggression in Iran.

Afghanistan

Afghanistan has recently been another victim of super power expansionism. The Soviet Union's armed intervention is flagrant violation of international law carried out in total disrespect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Afghanistan which is dear to us on three counts: been [as received] Muslim, being our neighbour and being a non-aligned nation. The Soviet Union has openly violated the charter of the United Nations of which it is a founding member.

The people of Afghanistan with Islam as their code of life through courage and perseverance have resisted the forces of aggression.

The Afghan people almost empty-handedly are defying the Soviet military presence in their land. From the peasant in the province of Badakhshan to the teenage students in Kabul all are braving the most sophisticated Soviet weaponry. Faithful unto their faith, to the Afghan resistance movement it is a mockery to contend that the Soviet presence is in keeping with the wishes of the Afghan people. It is degrading to the spirit of socialism to attempt to (?impose) through force, a system of government upon a people who have their own tradition to cherish and their own spiritual values to honour.

If the Soviet Union wants a friendly state on its southern flank, aggression is not the way to achieve it. If this is so only may legitimately ask where ultimately this "safety curtain" should be drawn. [sentence as received]

We ask the fellow members of the conference to join us in general condemnation of the Soviet aggression in Afghanistan. We call upon the Soviet Union to [words indistinct] adventurism which only serves to undermine world as well as regional stability. The Afghan people should be given the opportunity to freely determine their own fate and destiny.

Palestine

The tragedy of Palestine continues unabated. We as Islamic states must be committed to the realization of the right of self-determination and equal justice of the oppressed yet courageous people of Palestine in the form of the creation of an independent and sovereign Palestinian state.

I must reiterate our condemnation of the Camp David agreement, and the normalization of Egypt's imperialism which totally disregards the rights of the Palestinian people to the establishment of an independent homeland under the leadership of the PLO as their sole legitimate representative.

The Palestinian issue lies at the very heart of the Arab-Israeli conflict. There can be no hope for arriving at a lasting peace with the Middle East without the Palestinian issue being successfully resolved. The Camp David agreements, this American inspired 'peace' constitutes yet another onslaught upon Palestine and the Muslim world. The struggle to free Palestine should be waged by the whole Muslim ummah. One unitary Muslim front should be formed to challenge (?the Zionist) usurpers. It is only in this fashion that our struggle will transcend the national and racial boundaries and as such become worthy of this great cause. Al-Quds the first qiblah, holds a equal peace in the hearts of all Muslims. The Islamic Republic of Iran strongly condemns the continued occupation and Judaisation of Al-Quds and the desecration of her holy shrines. The liberation of holy Al-Quds and its return to Islamic sovereignty must remain among our most cherished objectives.

We must also strive for the restoration of peace with justice in war-torn Lebanon. The present instability and strife aggravated by Zionist and imperialist elements in the final analysis only serves to bolster the position of Israel in the region. We condemn Israeli aggression and hostility towards Lebanon. We strongly condemn the intermittent aggression of Israel on southern Lebanon which has become a mode of life in the unhappy land. In this context we should recall that the people of southern Lebanon are the indigenous population of this area. We should all exert pressure on the world community to halt Israeli intervention and involvement in Lebanon.

Iraq

I must also draw your attention to the poignant fact that hostility also exists within the Muslim world. The Ba'th leadership of Iraq embarked upon a treacherous policy of animosity as soon as the Islamic republic was born in Iran. At the very outset the Ba'th dictatorship launched a propaganda campaign directed against our Islamic revolution. This hostility later gave rise to armed aggression against our border posts culminating in great loss of life and havoc. They have also actively agitated and supported subversive elements in Kordestan. The Ba'th leadership moreover as part of its campaign of hostility has carried out mass expulsion of Iranians in Iraq, who up to now total some 35,000 innocent people who have been removed from their homes in the most inhumane manner contrary to the ethics and principles of Islam.

Most of those who have been evicted by the Baghdad government are individuals who have migrated to Iraq generations ago. They mostly have acquired Iraqi nationality and can hardly speak a word of Farsi.

The Iraqi regime recently put to death one of the great Islamic thinkers of our time. The regime did not even spare the life of his learned and dedicated sister--a noble lady in her own right. Their crime was their refusal to expostulate against the revolution in Iran.

Because of this and other acts of atrocities perpetrated by the government of Baghdad against Muslim and Muslim traditions [as received] felt obligated both to [words indistinct] at home and to God Almighty to make our position clear. We had two options to follow. Either to forego the hostilities soshown or stand up to the Iraqis. We opted for the latter.

Military Bases

As I stated earlier we view with much concern the presence of alien forces in our region. It is still vivid in our memories that the American aggression in its initial stage was aided by facilities provided by certain states of the region. If the aggression was to enter its second stage, the American Navy stationed in the adjacent waters was to play an important supporting role. In the light of what has unfolded how could we remain oblivious to the actual and potential threat inherent in the presence of the military powers on our doorstep.

True independence can only be realized with the withdrawal of alien forces from our region. We must cleanse ourselves from all imperialist domination. If this goal is not achieved, if we continue to be victimized by the forces of imperialism our salvation remains much in doubt. This only reiterates the necessity of the Muslim ummah to retain its solidarity and unity if we are to resist being the pawns in the destructive quest of the great powers for world domination.

Now that we have entered the 15th Hijrah century it is high time for critical reappraisal of our potentialities.

We believe in God and we share the view that faith is the most powerful weapon at our disposal. The revolution in Iran is a living testimony to the true power of one's faith. It was with this weapon in our hands and unity of our nation that we were able to carry the torch of victory to its sublime destination. This is the message of holy Koran as it echoes:

Surah al-Imran verse 139:

"Faint not, neither sorrow, you shall be the upper ones if you are believers" and

Surah Al-Fa'al verse 46:

"And obey God, and his messenger, and do not quarrel together, and so lose heart, and your power depart; and be patient surely God is with patient." [as received]

In the context of the principles of the Islamic Conference affirming the common goals and destiny of the Muslim nations and peoples I hope that the pace of our cooperation will increase and eventually evolve into the emergence of an Islamic front. A united front by which we can assert our political and economic independence. A united Islamic world of eight hundred million can emerge as one of the most important factors in international relations as we have just inaugurated a new century.

Surah Al-Fa'al verse 24:

"O believers, respond to God and the messenger when he calls you unto that which will give you life."

Moroccan Minister Address

LD201346 Rabat MAP in English 1226 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] Islamabad, May 20 (MAP)--Mr. M'hamed Boucetta, Moroccan foreign affairs and cooperation minister delivered here Monday a speech before the eleventh session of the Islamic countries foreign affairs ministers conference, currently held in the Pakistani capital. In his speech, the Moroccan minister dealt with the Afghan question, the Palestine and Al-Quds issues, the decolonization problem in Africa as well as the aggressions of some African countries, the situation of Muslim minorities worldwide, and with administrative and financial aspects, as well as with the economic exchanges among the organization member countries.

Dealing with the question of Al-Quds, Mr. Boucetta recalled the efforts made by King Hassan II of Morocco, chairman of the Al-Quds Committee, and the contacts he undertook in favor of the liberation of the holy city. "There is no doubt that our interest must be granted to the problem of the Middle East and more especially to the Palestinian question, considered by the tenth Islamic conference, along with the issue of the holy city of Al-Quds, as the core of the Middle East problem, stated the foreign minister, adding that "the Palestinian question is going through a dangerous historical phase. At the moment this cause records many successes on the international level, at the moment many countries recognize the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) as the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and recognize to this combatant people the right to self-determination and to the creation of a state on their territory, at that right moment, Israel carries on its aggressive policy against the Palestinian people and south Lebanon, its Judaization policy of the holy sites, and its settlement policy in Palestinian occupied territories."

The Israel ignominous acts led to the expulsion of Palestinian personalities. These acts constitute a violation of human rights and a challenge to the world public opinion and to the Security Council which adopted a resolution against these expulsions," further stated Mr Boucetta on the other hand. The Moroccan foreign minister outlined that the conference should condemn these acts which are contrary to international law and oppose the Israeli stubborness, because the Zionist prime minister announced his refusal to give the holy town back to Arab sovereignty and proudly reaffirmed that Al-Quds will remain unified, under the Zionist sovereignty and that the administrative and governmental activities will be transferred to this town, thus challenging the resolutions of the Security Council, the United Nations and other regional and international organizations.

The foreign minister further stressed the Islamic community's firm conviction and determination to support the Palestinian people until the total withdrawal from all the Arab occupied territories, and the recovery of the Palestinians' legitimate rights to self-determination and to the establishment of an independent state, under the leadership of the PLO.

About the question of Afghanistan, R. M'hamed Boucetta stressed the importance of the events currently taking place in this Islamic country and the threat they constitute not only to Afghanistan but to all the Islamic countries. After he warned against the alignment on one block or the other, Mr. Boucetta emphasized the need to support the Afghan people and to help it exercise its right to determine its own political future, and reaffirmed Morocco's solidarity with any Islamic country, subject to foreign threats.

Besides, Mr. Boucetta outlined that a continuous support should be granted to Islamic minorities all over the world as well as to the African peoples which are still struggling for their independence such as the Namibian and the Eritrean peoples.

Tackling the economic cooperation that must be establish between all the Islamic countries, Mr Boucetta said that it was imperative to create an Islamic center of commerical development aimed at strengthening and boosting commercial exchanges among the states and peoples of the Islamic nation.

Dealing with cultural and social aspects, Mr Boucetta praised the efforts undertaken by the Fund of Islamic Solidarity, and the support it grants to a number of Islamic associations, organizations and centers. Mr Boucetta further stressed the need to grant to this fund all financial means and administrative facilities to help it carry out its action in favour of Islamic causes all over the world.

In conclusion the Moroccan foreign minister underlined that "solidarity and cooperation are the way leading to power, glory and dignity. Let us unify and consolidate our ranks, in conformity with God's words."

Kuwaiti Minister Address

LD201024 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0827 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] Islamabad--Kuwaiti Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad as-Sabah has called upon the Soviet Union to withdraw its military forces from Afghanistan because their continued presence "represents a dark cloud in the relations with Islamic countries," but he described his country's relations with the Soviet Union as "good."

Shaykh Sabah delivered a speech at the Islamic countries foreign ministers conference being held here. He stated that if the Soviet Union wished to remove that "cloud" all it has to do is to respond to the call "of the Islamic countries and international community to withdraw from Afghanistan so that its Muslim people will be able to decide their own political future according to their own wishes and without foreign intervention does not come because it is Soviet but from the absolute principled rejection of foreign intervention anywhere from any source."

Shaykh Sabah called on the Islamic countries to avoid falling in the traps of the major powers' conflicts "and to stress their determination not to allow any power to exploit Soviet intervention for the purpose of intimidating or frightening any of the Islamic countries in order to obtain gains to the cost of its independence and sovereignty."

He expressed his hope that Iran would be able to solve its problems with the United States, including that of the hostages' crisis by peaceful and just means which would preserve for Iran--"which is being exposed to many forms of pressures and threats by the United States and its Western allies"--its legitimate national interests. He appealed to both countries to settle their problems by peaceful means, away from the tone of pressures and threats, and he expressed the Islamic people's sympathy and support for Iran.

Regarding the Palestinian problem Shaykh Sabah said that Israel's occupation of Arab territories, foremost the city of Jerusalem "headed the challenges to which the Islamic countries are being exposed," since Israeli occupation "is not limited to its political aspects, the occupation of territory and the dispersal of the Palestinian people, but it is waging an economic and cultural campaign against the Islamic peoples."

He expressed his pleasure with the stand of the Islamic countries in support of the Palestinian people's struggle "despite the fact that some of them are being exposed to futile pressures by the forces supporting the Zionist enemy." He underlined the gains scored by the Palestinians "on the international arena, headed by an increasing number of countries recognition of the legitimate right of the Palestinian people." The Kuwaiti official said that these stands and gains and the support which the Islamic countries are striving to give are an incentive for the Palestinian people in the occupied land to continue their courageous uprising against the continued Zionist occupation from which Lebanon is also suffering, especially in the south."

He called on the Islamic countries to extend aid and assistance to Lebanon "to strengthen its ranks and to show appreciation for its sacrifices" in addition to supporting the other Arab confrontation states which "are bearing the consequences of the joint confrontation against the Zionist enemy, especially after the Egyptian regime signed the capitulation solution agreement with the Zionist enemy and the negative effects it has produced on the struggle of the fraternal Palestinian people and their just cause."

Shaykh Sabah stressed the need to change the world economic situation "and to lay the foundations for a new world economic system which would preserve the rights and interests of all countries," as Kuwait believes in the principle "of the realization of justice and equality in economic relations between the developing and advanced countries of the world."

Qatari Minister Address

JN201201 Doha QNA in Arabic 1100 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] Islamabad, 20 May--The State of Qatar has reaffirmed that any solution for the Palestine question which neglects the Palestinian people, represented by the PLO, is inadequate and doomed to failure. Qatar called on the Islamic states to exert efforts to convince the international community that the Palestinian people's right to return to their homeland and establish their independent state on their own soil should be achieved. This came in the address delivered by Qatari Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Shaykh Ahmad ibn Sayf Al Thani at the Islamic foreign ministers conference in Islamabad.

In his address, the Qatari minister pointed out that the Islamic states are called upon to exert all efforts to regain usurped Jerusalem, which contains the third holiest mosque in Islam, in which the Zionist enemy is implementing its terrorist practices.

The Qatari minister said that the Gulf region should be a demilitarized zone and that there should be no foreign military forces or fleets in it. Commenting on the U.S. abortive attempt to free the hostages in the U.S. Embassy in Tehran, he said that it is contrary to the beliefs of Qatar. All international disputes should be solved through diplomatic and peaceful means in accordance with the UN Charter. The whole region should be free from violent acts and international conflicts.

Commenting on the direct intervention in Afghanistan, the Qatari official said that it is another example of superpowers' conflict over dominating smaller peoples and states. The superpowers try to impose hegemony on these peoples and states without paying any attention to their aspirations and their desire to remain free and independent of foreign influence. He then stressed the importance of finding an immediate solution for the Afghan problem.

He called on all Islamic states to offer aid to Pakistan so that the latter will be able to meet the needs of the Afghan refugees. The Qatari official expressed anxiety over the Islamic minorities who live under non-Islamic regimes. He said these minorities should be given the right to keep their Islamic identity. He called on the Islamic states to offer all they can to enable these minorities to achieve this noble purpose.

The Qatari minister expressed Qatar's belief and support for all peoples' right to determine their future. He said that all people living under colonialism should gain their freedom and independence. Shaykh Al Thani called on all oppressed and colonized peoples to announce a jihad in order to achieve their independence and freedom.

YAR Minister Address

JN202055 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 2C00 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister for Foreign Affairs and Minister of Foreign Affairs Dr Hasan Makki has stated that the YAR denounces and condemns all actions that seek to harm the Muslim peoples' unity and to interfere in their domestic affairs.

In a speech he delivered at the Islamic foreign ministers conference today, Dr Makki said that the Yemeni people, which had the honor of participating in full measure in the propagation of the divine mission, are ready now and at all times to defend Islamic sanctities and to save Islamic holy places from the yoke of Zionist occupation. Despite their scarce resources, the Yemeni people are still ready to shoulder this responsibility.

Referring to international security issues, the brother minister said that the YAR Government has and will continue to call for maintaining the Indian Ocean as an area of peace, removed from international disputes, and that the Islamic society in particular has to struggle constantly to establish a new equitable world economic order that will put an end to the relations of subservience to developed economic regimes. This can be achieved by establishing joint projects that can guarantee the basics of life and development; by giving priority to agricultural projects and establishing an integrated Islamic banking system; by giving special attenton to the training of cadres; and by seeking to establish peace based on justice.

The brother minister called on the conference to form a committee to study the Islamic heritage and the possibility of establishing an organization that can protect this heritage.

At the end of his speech, Dr Makki expressed the hope that the conference will come out with resolutions that will fulfill the Muslim peoples' aspirations for greater Islamic unity and solidarity, to enable them to triumph over the enemies of Islam and the Arab nation and to regain Jerusalem and beloved Palestine.

Libyan Minister Address

LD201518 Tripoli JANA in English 1421 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] Islamabad, May 20, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--Dr. 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki, the foreign secretary, said the liberation of Palestine cannot be achieved through resolutions and statements but requires Islamic countries to unify and re-double their efforts in confronting (Israel) and its allies.

Addressing the morning session of the Islamic foreign ministers conference yesterday Dr at-Turayki said the Egyptian-(Israeli) allaince calls for a firm stand to boycott the Egyptian regime politically and economically. Any country that maintains relations with that regime will be consolidating that anti-Islamic alliance by doing so. Excluding Egypt, he added, from Islamic and Arab conferences is ineffective unless a tight boycott is imposed on it and action is taken to overthrow As-Sadat's regime. Dr at-Turayki held the U.S. responsible for the establishment of the state of (Israel) and its survival dependent on American weapons and funds. He pointed out that non-Islamic regimes have been brought to power by the U.S. in a number of Islamic countries and in Africa to rule a majority of Moslems there. The U.S. is also responsible for creating most of the Islamic nation's problems through its military intervention and is attempting to destroy the Islamic revolution in Iran and other Arab and Islamic progressive regimes through setting up military bases in a number of Islamic countries.

The foreign secretary spoke of U.S. plans carried out by missionaries and stressed the necessity to adopt the Jamahiriyah's proposal on unifying Islamic associations and organizations to propagate Islam and Islamic culture.

Dr at-Turayki concluded by saying "we must be strong to abort colonialism. [quotation marks as received] The people of Islamic nations should have the right to possess authority, wealth and arms and to use them in self-defence and in establishing their economic independence.

Malaysian Minister Address

BK201311 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] Malaysia had told the Islamic foreign ministers conference in Islamabad that it could not condone the recent U.S. military rescue operation in Iran to free American hostages. It pointed out the action was an intrusion against Iran's territorial integrity and sovereignty. But at the same time it had to recognize that the continued detention of American hostages was a violation of internationally accepted principles.

Malaysia's stand on this matter was made clear by Foreign Minister Ahmad Rithauddeen when he addressed the plenary session of the ministerial level conference. At the same time Islamic countries recommended stronger action by the UN Security Council to impose sanctions on Israel for its [word indistinct] attempt to strengthen its hold on Jerusalem. The outline of the tough response to the Israeli move was approved by the political committee of the Islamic foreign ministers conference.

An official statement said Islamic countries should sever relations with any country which recognizes Jerusalem as Israeli's capital or opens an embassy in the city. A spokesman said the committee also proposed an emergency session of the Islamic Conference Organization within 3 months if Israel did not back out.

Our correspondent Lukman Halim said Tengku Rithauddeen also drew the conference's attention to the threat arising from the foreign intervention in Kampuchea. Just as the Soviet Union had committed aggression in Afghanistan and imposed a puppet regime, so had foreign forces invaded Kampuchea and imposed a government against the will of the Kampuchean people. The situation in Kampuchea had not changed and the country continued to be occupied by foreign forces.

ASEAN had consistently called for a peaceful solution to the problem based on the resolution adopted by the UN General Assembly which called for the withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea so that the Kampuchean people would be free to exercise their right to self-determination. ASEAN's main concern was that the conflict should not precipitate further foreign involvement.

On the southern Philippine problem, Malaysia shared the concern of the conference at the lack of progress in bringing the conflicting parties--the Moro National Liberation Front and the Philippine Government--to the negotiating table. Unless the problem was solved by peaceful means, it would be detrimental to peace and stability not only in the Philippines, but also Southeast Asia.

Tengku Rithauddeen said Malaysia, together with Indonesia, would continue to cooperate with the committee of four of the Islamic Conference to get the two conflicting parties to negotiate a peaceful settlement based on the 1976 Tripoli agreement within the framework of respect for the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the Philippines.

On Afghanistan, Malaysia reiterated its condemnation of Soviet military aggression against the Afghan people. It called for an immediate, unconditional and total withdrawal of all Soviet forces from Afghanistan so that the Afghans would be free to decide their own future without coercion and interference from any outside forces.

Kampuchean Muslims Appeal

BK210551 Hong Kong AFP in English 0542 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] Islamabad, 21 May (AFP)--Like a voice crying in the wilderness, a tiny group caught in the crossfire of the Kampuchean power struggle today appealed to the Islamic world to help them.

Their appeal in a paper being circulated by two who escaped the Pol Pot-Heng Samrin war, floated amid the weight of documented international tension here in the 11th Islamic foreign ministers conference.

Haji Mahmood Ismail crossed the Thai border early last month, and reached this Pakistani capital via Bangkok and Malaysia, with the help of a powerful Middle East country's embassy in that country.

With a compatriot, he described how in five years in Kampuchea the Moslem population had been exterminated so that only about 200,000 survived out of the 700,000 alive before April 1975.

"To weaken the religion, the communists have resorted to breaking up the Moslem family system. Moslem children are separated from their parents and put in communist centres to be indoctrinated or eliminated. Young Moslem girls have been raped. Moslem youths are conscripted into slavery," he said.

In an appeal signed by M. Zen, chairman of the Cambodian Moslem welfare association in Kuala Lumpur, the Moslems urged the Islamic Conference to take the initiative to persuade the Thai authorities not to send them back to Kampuchea but to resettle them in other Moslem countries, "preferably Malaysia."

They also appealed for funds "to keep us, the Cham Moslems, alive," and for the Islamic nations to consider the position of Islam as a religion in Indochina, particularly in Kampuchea.

Pakistan's Haq Meets Qotbzadeh, Others

BK190437 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 18 May 80

[Text] President Mohammad Ziaul Haq has been meeting various heads of delegations to the Islamic foreign ministers conference. Those who called on him separately in Islamabad today were Moroccon Minister of State for Foreign Affairs M'hamed Boucetta, Libyan Foreign Minister Dr 'Abd al-Salam at-Turayki, Iraqi Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Hamid 'Alwan, Indonesian Foreign Minister Prof Dr Mochtar Kusumaatmaja, Bangladesh Foreign Minister Prof Shamsul Haq and Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh.

The Iranian foreign minister later told a radio Pakistan representative that they discussed bilateral relations and exchanged views on the situation concerning Afghanistan and the American action in Iran. He said both of them agreed on their stand with regard to these issues. He said the issues of Palestine, Iran and Afghanistan were common to the two countries. While discussing all aspects of the bilateral relations between Pakistan and Iran, he said it was agreed that the relations between them should be further strengthened.

Haq Receives Jordanian Representative

JN201653 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] In Islamabad this morning, Pakistani President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq received Marwan al-Qasim, minister of state for foreign affairs and head of the Jordanian delegation to the 11th conference of the Islamic foreign ministers. During the meeting, the minister explained the latest developments in the Middle East region and the foundations of a just and comprehensive peace. The Pakistani president showed understanding of the Jordanian stand and stressed that he completely agrees with this stand and that Pakistan, like Jordan, believes that the Middle East issue cannot be solved without the participation of all concerned parties and that such a solution should be based on the following bases: Israel's total withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories; the return of Jerusalem to Arab sovereignty; and recognition of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination on their soil and in their homeland.

The minister also briefed the Pakistani president on Jordan's constant call for the need to build Arab and Islamic self-powers, since this is the only guarantee of confronting the challenges. The minister also conveyed the greetings of His Majesty King Husayn and wishes of continued good health and success to his excellency the Pakistani president and wishes of prosperity to the Pakistani people. The Pakistani president, in turn, asked the minister to convey his greetings to His Majesty King Husayn and the Jordanian people.

Haq Receives Moroccan Minister

LD191402 Rabat MAP in English 1230 GMT 19 May 80

[Text] Islamabad, May 19, (MAP)--The Pakistani president, Mr. Ziaul Haq received here Sunday, Mr. M'hamed Boucetta, Moroccan foreign affairs and cooperation state minister, who is representing Morocco at the conference of Islamic countries' foreign affairs ministers.

During the meeting, the Pakistani president said he was convinced that the action undertaken by King Hassan II of Morocco will have "concrete and important results for the Al-Quds cause, the Palestinian cause and for the Islamic solidarity and unity". He added that he was ready to meet King Hassan II to exchange views concerning anything susceptible of strengthening the Islamic solidarity and unity.

For his part, the Moroccan foreign minister evoked the situation prevailing in the northwest African region. On this occasion the Pakistani president "reaffirmed his total support to Morocco and the right of Morocco". He felt that "this right is legitimate" and the "struggle led by Morocco is legitimate".

Afterwards, Mr. Boucetta made a statement to newsmen in which he wished that "the Islamic solidarity and unity be more evident" and "be put into a concrete form, taking into account the important events witnessed in the Muslim world".

He also wished that this unity and solidarity be reaffirmed to face the plots against the peoples' rights and their territorial integrity. "The Muslim world must oppose with strength the obstination and the challenge of Israel" he pointed out.

Haq Receives Bahraini Minister

JN190916 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0900 GMT 19 May 80

[Text] Islamabad, 19 May--This morning, Pakistani President Mohammad Ziaul Haq received Bahraini Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah, who is participating in the Islamic foreign ministers conference.

The two sides discussed bilateral relations and the ways to develop and consolidate these relations in the service of the two peoples' interests. They also reviewed all topics on the agenda of the Islamic conference and adequate ways to achieve positive and constructive results in service of the Islamic world interests.

Haq Receives Turkish Minister

TA171028 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 17 May 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Hayrettin Erkmen, who is in Islamabad to attend the 11th session of the Islamic conference countries' foreign ministers meeting, was received by Pakistani President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq. Relations between the two countries and regional issues were discussed during the meeting, which was held yesterday.

Haq Receives YAR Minister

JN201753 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] Pakistani President Gen Ziaul Haq met with Dr Hasan Makki, deputy prime minister for foreign affairs and minister of foreign affairs, at the conference hall in Islamabad today.

During the meeting, the two sides discussed bilateral relations and ways of developing them in the interest of the two Islamic countries and peoples. They also exchanged viewpoints on the situation in the Middle East and Afghanistan and discussed measures that will help to render the 11th Islamic conference a success and guarantee the unity of Islamic countries at this delicate stage through which they are passing.

YAR Minister Meets Qotbzadeh

JN201755 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] The brother deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs met with Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh in Islamabad today. During the meeting, the two sides discussed bilateral relations and ways of strengthening them.

The brother deputy prime minister also met with brother Habib Chatti, Islamic Conference Organization secretary general, and congratulated him on being appointed to the post of the organization's secretary general. They also discussed methods of cooperation between the YAR and the Islamic Conference Organization. The brother deputy prime minister expressed the YAR's readiness to support the Islamic Conference Organization, to enable it to carry out its duties satisfactorily.

The deputy prime minister for foreign affairs Dr Hasan Makki also met with the Pakistani education minister, with whom he discussed bilateral educational and cultural relations and ways of developing them.

Senegalese Minister Press Statement

BK210300 Hong Kong AFP in English 0034 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] Islamabad, 21 May (AFP)--Senegal and other countries criticized Tuesday the adoption by the Islamic Conference political committee here of a resolution condemning "American aggression against Iran." In a statement, Senegalese Foreign Minister Moustapha Niasse stressed his country's opposition to "all hostage-taking and all violation of international conventions on diplomatic immunities."

He told reporters later that reservations and amendments of 19 countries had not been taken into account. He rejected the official conference spokesman's description of Iran's resolution as "balanced".

Informed sources said later that the Iranian resolution, earlier presented by the official spokesman as having been passed by the political committee, had in fact been sent back to the committee, apparently in response to the objections.

Meanwhile, the political committee was still considering the Afghan issue late last night with many other draft resolutions still to be considered.

Bangladesh Minister Press Statement

BK210345 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] Bangladesh Foreign Minister Mohammad Shamsul Haq has said his country is always prepared to cooperate fully with India. He was referring to the Assam agitation while speaking to newsmen at the Islamic foreign ministers conference in Islamabad. Haq said that his country will not, however, agree to accepting those who have been living in Assam for generations.

Departure of Several Delegations

BK210412 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] Several delegations of the Islamic foreign ministers conference left Islamabad for home after attending the conference proceedings. They include the foreign ministers of Turkey, Malaysia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, the leader of the Turkish Federation of Cyprus, under-secretary general of the United Nations and the vice president of the Chamber of Industries and Commerce of Islamic Countries.

At the airport, Guinea Foreign Minister Dr Toure expressed his confidence that the conference will be of great help in developing Islamic unity and integrity and that the Afghanistan issue will be solved soon.

The Guinea-Bissau foreign minister told newsmen that the conference has played a positive role in solving the problems of the Islamic world. He also referred to President Mohammad Ziaul Haq's inaugural address and said that the Pakistan president has indicated the right direction for solving the complicated problems of the Islamic world.

DECISIONS OF 19 MAY CABINET MEETING REPORTED

LD201906 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] Under the chairmanship of Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the Council of Ministers met yesterday at the revolutionary headquarters. After consideration, the following decisions were made on a series of proposals put forward by various ministries:

On the proposal of the Ministry of Public Works, the purchase of necessary equipment and spare parts for the ministry's deparment of mechanics, at a price of $5,974,000, from the USSR, Czechoslovakia, Romania and Japan, was approved.

On the proposal of the Ministry of Mines and Industry, the purchase of 600,000 polythene bags required by the fertilizer plant at Mazar-e Sharif, from the [name indistinct] company of Japan and the opening of its letter of credit, was approved.

On the proposal of the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reform, appropriate instructions were given concerning the provision of agricultural machinery and seven mechanized (?stations) from the credits of the USSR. Also the primary appraisal protocol between Afghanistan and Bulgaria concerning the agricultural development joint cooperation project was approved.

On the proposal of the Directorate of Sports, the Council of Ministers instructed the Ministry of Finance to apply to international and Asian sport federations for Afghan membership.

On the proposal of the Ministry of Finance, it was decided that for the purpose of avoiding loss of time, the national bank's board of directors shall hereafter be appointed on the proposal of the minister of finance and the approval of the Prime Ministry.

For the purpose of helping the debtors of the building and mortgages bank, the Council of Ministers decided that the debtors shall be exempted from a part of the tax payment for the period from the beginning of March 1974 until 21 March 1980, the total of which is more than 22 million afghanis. However, they must pay their main debts including its tax for the period up to 21 March 1973.

MINISTER OPENS SOVIET OLYMPICS EXHIBITION IN KABUL

LD202206 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 20 May 80

[Summary] A photo exhibition of the Moscow Summer Olympics was opened by the Soviet Embassy with cooperation from the Ministry of Culture and Information in Kabul municipality today. Among those attending the opening ceremony were Dr Anahita Ratebzad, minister of education and president of the Afghan-USSR Friendship Society; Shah Mohammad Dost, foreign minister; members of the Revolutionary Council; party officials and the ambassador of the USSR.

"At the start of the ceremony, Dr Anahita Ratebzad, president of the Afghan-USSR Friendship Society, explained the importance of the Olympic Games and said: The international Olympic Games of 1980, which are due to start this summer in Moscow, capital of the USSR--the country of peace and friendship, fraternity and equality, prosperity and happiness of man--is one of the important and precious international events. This event has a worthwhile place, not only from the viewpoint of the world sport movement and the physical culture of the young generation of humanity, but from the positive viewpoint, in bringing about better understanding among the peoples of the world.

"The chairman [as heard] of the Afghan-USSR Friendship Society added: The shameless and unwarranted use by the United States of the harmful pretexts for not participating in this year's Olympic Games, and the determination of that country to oppose the 1980 Moscow Olympics is part of the U.S. betrayal of the world movement of sports and a trampling of the legitimate rights [words indistinct] of the sportsmen of that country. The irresponsible and unrestrained policy of the leaders of America toward the Moscow Olympics is not only opposed by the great number of countries in the world but also severely opposed by the people, the National Olympic Committee and the government of the revolutionary Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

"Anahita Ratebzad thanked the Soviet Embassy staff in Kabul for staging the exhibition and said: I am certain that this exhibition will have an important role in the further strengthening of friendship between the people and sportsmen of our two countries."

The Soviet ambassador also made a speech. The exhibition will be open to the public for 10 days.

KABUL WARNS AGAINST ENEMY PROPAGANDA AND PROVOCATIONS

LD202115 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] U.S. imperialism, its Chinese servants and other reactionary forces of the region in an unholy front are embarking on poisonous propaganda and extensive provocations against the 27 December uprising and are sending a number of bandits and murderous elements to our homeland for aggression on the property, life and honor of our noble people. Do not listen to the lying propaganda of the enemies and defend your revolutionary democratic republic in an united front.

PARDON OF NONPOLITICAL PRISONERS IN PREPARATION

LD201945 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] The decree for pardoning and (?reducing) the punishments of nonpolitical prisoners is being put into practice. A source at the Ministry of Justice and the attorney general's office has said that the decree for pardoning and reducing the punishments for nonpolitical crimes which has been passed by the Revolutionary Council and approved by the chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] is published in an extraordinary issue of the magazine HAFTE SAWR and will be implemented by the attorney general's office in the capital and by the attorney's offices in all parts of the country.

According to this decree, a remission will be granted to a large number of the compatriots who have been imprisoned on nonpolitical charges. The remaining large number will benefit from a significant reduction of sentences.

The source added that for the application of the standards of [word indistinct] of this decree in the capital, an extraordinary commission is to be formed consisting of authoritative representatives of the judiciary and the Ministry of the Interior, under the chairmanship of the director general of the attorney general's office, and in the provinces similar commissions will be formed consisting of authoritative judicial representatives and with authority of the provincial party committees and the local police, and will be chaired by the provincial attorneys.

Similarly the source at the Ministry of Justice and the attorney general's office said that the question of the prisoners' right to a remission or reduction of punishments related to a consideration of their files will be studied; for those deserving persons in the capital, their remission will require the signature of the minister of justice and the attorney general, and in the provinces the signature of the attorney of the province, as (?spokesman) for the attorney general, will be put on the card for remission or reduction of the punishment of the prisoner. The source explained that (?the files of) the prisoners of the chief districts, districts and subdistricts will be considered together with the piles of the prisoners in the capital. These will also include the prisoners of the areas of Kabul Province, who will be investigated by the commission of the capital's chief attorney's office.

The source added in conclusion that for the guidance of the assigned commissions and to create an appropriate climate for the application of the extensive remission and reduction of punishments of nonpolitical prisoners, separate decisions have also been approved and passed.

RESIDENTS RETURN TO HOMES IN GHOWR PROVINCE

LD202139 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1530 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] As part of the continuing process of a return to their homes by our compatriots who had left them because of the cruelties and oppression of Hafizollah Amin and his criminal band and as a sign of their trust and complete confidence in their revolutionary government, another 500 families, the residents of the Mian Juy, Khvajeh, Ghar, Shahrak and [name indistinct] of the capital of Ghowr Province, today returned to their homes.

As these compatriots of ours were returning to their homes, the governor of Ghowr made a speech regarding the beneficial measures of our progressive government after the new stage of development of the Sawr Revolution and urged these toiling brothers of ours to struggle continuously to eliminate the recognized enemies of the glorious Sawr Revolution. Subsequently two of them on behalf of the others, showed their appreciation for the conditions for their peaceful life insured by their revolutionary government and expressed every kind of support for their party and revolutionary government. These brothers of ours were welcomed on their return by the party cadres, local government officials and a great number of the peoples of the locality.

REBEL SPOKESMAN INTERVIEWED ON STRENGTH OF RESISTANCE

LD210949 Oslo ARBEIDERBLADET in Norweigian 16 May 80 p 14

[Erik Sagflaat interview with Afghan rebel spokesman Najibullah Roshan: "Spring Offensive in Afghanistan"; date and place not specified]

[Text] "I have just been told that the northwest province of Afghanistan has been liberated from Soviet occupying forces," Afghan guerrilla representative Najibullah Roshan told ARBEIDERBLADET. "Now that the winter is over our fighting situation has improved a great deal, and even if there are now 150,000 Soviet troops in Afghanistan they have not managed to carry out a spring offensive."

[Question] It has been said that the summer will not favor the guerrillas to any great extent since the Soviet Union will then be able to use large combat helicopters and the mountains will provide poor cover from these.

[Answer] The Soviet Union could also have used helicopters in the winter. We had great difficulties in the winter. We were short of food and clothing, many men did not have shoes. It was more difficult to provide supplies, it was difficult to move troops. It is warm in Afghanistan now. We can manage with fewer clothes and the earth can be cultivated to give us food. I am counting on the guerrillas deriving great advantage from the summer.

[Question] Why is the resistance movement divided?

[Answer] Our struggle had to begin suddenly. Resistance groups sprang up in various places, and communications between the groups are bad. Afghanistan is a mountainous country, people live cut off from each other, and the country contains several different tribes. This is the reason why the resistance movement has been divided until now. But since the occupation the question of unity is the most important, and several different groups have now merged.

[Question] Since the coup in 1978 it has happened several times that groups have merged, only to separate soon after because of disagreement. Will unity be longer-lived this time?

[Answer] We can never know that for sure but we have to try to avoid internal dissension and disagreement.

[Question] Have the resistance movements a common objective?

[Answer] Our goal is to drive the Russians out and to establish an Islamic republic.

[Question] Like the one in Iran?

[Answer] We are Afghans, we want to set up an Afghan Islamic republic.

[Question] What would such a republic be like?

[Answer] The main points on our program are an independent Afghanistan, freedom and the development of the national economy. The people will rule the country. We want coperation between all tribes. All political organizations, which are not dependent on the two superpowers, have the right to fight for their views. We want freedom of the press, we advocate expansion of industry and the strengthening of agriculture.

[Question] What about equality between men and women?

[Answer] We support full equality. Many women are taking part in the struggle against the Russains with arms. And in the liberated areas schools for women have been built. The struggle for freedom, where men and women are both taking part, has given many people a new view of equality.

[Question] The Soviet Union has claimed that the resistance in Afghanistan was set in motion by the big landowners because these men were opposed to the land reforms carried out after the coup in 1978.

[Answer] That is pure propaganda. A few land reforms were carried out 8 months after the coup, but by that time the struggle had been going on for a long time. Millions of people are taking part in the resistance struggles, and the peasants are the force which keeps the struggle going. If land reforms had been carried out, the peasants would have given their support to them. What really happened was that the so-called land reforms were an attempt to cause conflict between different tribes. And they were also an attempt to win influence in the country towns. People were forced to grow cotton instead of food, which the population needed, because the textile industry in the Soviet Union was short of cotton. Let me also add that in the present government in Kabul sit some of the most powerful feudal lords in Afghanistan.

[Question] Where does the resistance movement get its arms?

[Answer] From several sources. The Afghan people are traditionally an armed people. Afghan peasants are used to carrying arms, all of them have one or two rifles. In an area near the border between Afghanistan and Pakistan free production of arms is being carried out, and much can be bought here. But the main source is the Soivet troops and garrisons. We have taken most of our weapons from the Russians.

[Question] American newspapers, among others, have claimed that the purchase of arms is financed by the sale of narcotics: Is this true?

[Answer] That is completely ridiculous. We oppose the cultivation of narcotics in the liberation areas. But I know that it has happened that demoralized Russian soldiers have exchanged their weapons for hashish.

[Question] Do you get any help from outside?

[Answer] We get help from the people of Iran and Pakistan. The governments give us political support, but not material help. We are greatly in need of such help. We need arms, first and foremost antitank and anti-aircarft weapons. But we also need humanitarian help, such as food, clothing and medicines. We are also greatly in need of haversacks and climbing equipment. We are happy that a support committee has now been set up in Norway and hope that this committee can serve as an example for other countries, Najibullah Roshan said.

DETAILS OF SATHE AFGHANISTAN VISIT GIVEN

BK210617 Hong Kong AFP in English 0546 GMT 21 May 80

[Excerpts] New Delhi, 21 May (AFP)--India has advised Afghan President Babrak Karmal to broadbase his government by inducting members of both the factions of the ruling party and some of those who are in the opposition so that some of the animosities causing the "unsettled" domestic condition can be removed, published reports said here today.

The mass-circulated English daily HINDUSTAN TIMES today published, for the first time, details of what transpired between the Afghan president and the Indian Foreign Secretary Mr. Ram Das Sathe during his May 16-19 Kabul visit.

"Apparently in Mr Sathe's assessment, the need for forming a stable government in Afghanistan acceptable to the people has high priority if any further moves are to be made to secure the acceptance of Kabul's proposals not only among the Iranian and Pakistani leaders, but also among the Soviet Union and the United States which are required to endorse the stipulation that there will be no outside interference in Afghan affairs", the daily said.

"By implication, Mr Sathe's advice brings the Kabul offer (for direct talks with Pakistan and Iran) somewhat nearer to the Pakistani proposal which had called for a government of national reconciliation which would eventually usher in a government acceptable to the people of Afghanistan", the newspaper said.

Analyzing the talks that Mr Sathe had with Mr Karmal, HINDUSTAN TIMES said: "To be sure, the Pakistani proposal rested on the assumption that there would be Soviet withdrawal before the government of reconciliation is set up.... Nonetheless, it gives Mr Sathe an opportunity to explore whether a Kabul package of proposals could be modified that both processes are simultaneously implemented".

"In such a situation, diplomats believe that not only Pakistan, but also most of the Islamic countries and the non-aligned would want a netural observer group to ensure that there is no encouragement to the dissident elements in Afghanistan from Pakistan and Iran, but also to ensure that Soviet withdrawal was taking place", the paper said.

Mr Sathe's next task would be to devise a formula whereby this modality of implementing the Kabul proposals is acceptable to all concerned, the paper said.

Meanwhile, the same newspaper criticised the Indian foreign secretary for his "too much optimism" in solving the Afghan crisis. In an editorial, HINDUSTAN TIMES today said "Mr Sathe's observation that peace in Afghanistan and a substantial withdrawal of Soviet troops are around the corner is a case of hope getting the better of hardheaded realism, a luxury diplomats can scarcely afford".

"As a non-aligned power, India should certainly continue its efforts to bring the various parties together and reconcile their opposing viewpoints and claims. But such an exercise requires more discreet and silent diplomacy than Mr Sathe gave evidence of on his return from the Afghan capital", the newspaper commented.

GANDHI PROPOSES NEGOTIATED SETTLEMENT OF AFGHAN CRISIS

BK190805 Hong Kong AFP in English 0759 GMT 19 May 80

[Excerpts] New Delhi, 19 May (AFP)--Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has admitted that she has initiated a "negotiated settlement" of the Afghanistan issue and is confident that the "new Indian move" will help solve the five-month-old Afghan crisis.

Indian Foreign Secretary Ram Das Sathe, who rushed to the Afghan capital Friday with the Indian proposal, meanwhile held talks with Afghan President Babrak Karmal and other Afghan leaders, the state-owned All-India Radio reported today. Mr Sathe held talks with Afghan Foreign Minister Shah Mohammed Dost Saturday and highly placed diplomatic sources here said that the talks centred around the Afghan proposal.

"Sathe's visit is aimed at supplementing the Afghan proposal as India feels that this could become the base for a negotiated settlement", a source in the Indian Foreign Office said.

Meanwhile, highly placed sources in the Foreign Office quoted a lengthy note circulated to members of the Foreign Affairs Consultative Committee last week that the Soviet president had told Mrs Gandhi in Belgrade that if Pakistan and Afghanistan started such a dialogue, the question of withdrawal of Soviet troops could become part and parcel of any settlement emerging from it.

The note circulated to the members said that the Indian policy was to support the idea of talks at any level between the concerned countries, either bilaterally or multi-laterally, without any pre-conditions, and that it was only by engaging in such discussions that they (the involved countries) could move away from the path of confrontation.

At the same time, India does not think that any useful purpose can be served by suggesting possible solutions before the necessary climate has been created for conciliation, the note said.

India's present strategy is to keep on talking with the powers concerned until the broad outlines of a compromise begin to emerge within the framework of a widely acceptable settlement, the note said.

Keeping this in view, Indian Foreign Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao is scheduled to visit the Soviet Union later this month.

RAO: INDIA SEEKS NORMALIZATION WITH PRC, FRIENDSHIP WITH USSR

OW162109 Hong Kong AFP in English 1810 GMT 16 May 80

[Text] New Delhi, May 16 (AFP)--India desires normalisation of relations with China but it will not be at the "cost of our tested friendship with the Soviet Union," Foreign Minister Narasimha Rao said today.

"We should normalise our relations with China very circumspectly", he told a meeting of the parliamentary consultative committee. The committee also discussed the Afghan problem, the situation in Iran and India according recognition to the Heng Samrin regime in Kampuchea.

Official sources quoted Mr Rao as expressing the hope that India and China would be in a position to discuss in a business-like manner all their outstanding problems, including the border dispute.

Sino-Indian relations figured at the committee meeting apparently in the context of renewed efforts initiated in this regard by both sides recently. Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi and her Chinese counterpart Hua Guofeng had an exchange of views at Belgrade when they, among other world leaders, assembled there to attend President Tito's funeral.

The government here has promptly followed up on the Gandhi-Hua meeting by deciding to dispatch its secretary in the Foreign Office, Eric Gonsalves, to Beijing later this month, on dates yet to be announced, for talks.

Some members of the committee suggested, the sources said, that the approach to China should be based on a careful assessment of its world view, strategic policy and its general approach towards the Asian and South Asian regions. Mr Rao assured them that all these aspects would be taken into account while dealing with China.

On the Afghan issue, Mr Rao was quoted as saying that India's approach was to defuse the atmosphere of military confrontation. India, he said, had persuaded the super-powers to deal with the developments in Afghanistan in a sober and reasonable manner.

Some members felt that India [should] suggest a meeting of all countries in the region concerned with the Afghanistan situation, if considered useful. There was also a suggestion from some others that India make a greater effort to establish contact with Islamic countries on the problem. Mr Rao, however, said that before any specific proposal was mooted and passed through, it should be after the necessary constructive atmosphere was created. He noted that Indian capacity to contribute to the resolution of the issue had been recognized and accepted by practically all countries concerned.

On the Iranian situation, it was generally agreed that the developments in that country were not merely political [in] nature but reflected a fundamental socio-economic ferment and change in reaction to the oppressive shah regime. Mr Rao said India was maintaining good relations with Iran and was responding to the situation.

The foreign minister reiterated that India would accord recognition to the Heng Samrin regime in Kampuchea, as promised in the election manifesto of Mrs Gandhi's ruling Congress Party, as soon as possible.

PRC AMBASSADOR ADDRESSES RECEPTION ON RELATIONS WITH INDIA

BK181428 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1000 GMT 18 May 80

[Text] Shen Jian, Chinese ambassador to India, has said that both India and China should not lose any more time in strengthening relations. Speaking at a reception organized by the India-China Friendship Association in New Delhi, he said peaceful coexistence and good neighborliness will help solve whatever problems both the countries have. Mr Shen Jian described the meeting between Mrs Gandhi and Chinese Premier Hua Guofeng at Belgrade recently as an event of great significance in promoting friendly relations.

INDIA CONSIDERING BANGLADESH PROPOSAL ON REGIONAL SUMMIT

BK210346 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] India is considering a Bangladesh proposal for a regional summit on cooperation. This was stated by an official spokesman in New Delhi.

The proposal was made by President Ziaur Rahman recently. He had suggested a meeting of the countries of the region to evolve a framework of cooperation in the economic, social and cultural fields. The countries include India, Nepal, Bhutan, Sri Lanka and Pakistan.

HAQ SPEAKS ON RELATIONS WITH U.S. IN CRONKITE INTERVIEW

BK181435 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 18 May 80

[Text] President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq has said Pakistan has come to the conclusion that it is far better for it to remain equidistant to a superpower rivalry and help the Afghan refugees purely on humanitarian grounds. In an interview with American television CBS network, the president said Pakistan wanted not to risk assuming a greater or dangerous role in this regard that may be envisaged.

Answering a question, the President said Pakistan cannot afford to be a conduit to any military assistance to the Afghan freedom fighters. It is (?inappropriate) that Pakistan acts without having regard for the security of its own region and it cannot act as a sanctuary.

CBS correspondent Walter Cronkite put a number of questions to the president about the U.S.-Pakistan relations and drew the conclusion that Pakistan did not trust the U.S. intentions. In this context, the president told him: We find one fine morning the United States is so much concerned with the integrity, the safety and security of Pakistan, then all of a sudden everything is forgotten.

The president rebutted the contention that Pakistan was secretly developing a nuclear weapon and it was one of the reasons that strained U.S.-Pakistan relations. He made it clear that Pakistan is not in competition with any country of the region in nuclear technology. We are not making a bomb. The reality is that we are developing a miniature research program for the purpose of peaceful production of energy.

DAWN ASSAILS CARTER MOVE ON NUCLEAR FUEL TO INDIA

BK161045 Karachi DAWN in English 13 May 80 p 7

[Editorial: "Dual Standard"]

[Text] The disclosure by the U.S. State Department that President Carter has ordered the Nuclear Regulatory Commission [NRC] to approve sale of nuclear fuel to India underlines the dichotomy in the American nuclear non-proliferation policy. It is now quite evident from the ups and downs in Washington's nuclear export policy vis-a-vis India that President Carter's widely proclaimed stance on nuclear non-proliferation is no more than an instrument of foreign policy to be used to achieve specific diplomatic objectives. The supply of nuclear fuel and technology is at times used as the proverbial carrot to win the goodwill of the recipent while, on other occasions, this supply is withheld to exert pressure on the state at the receiving end. That plain and simple realpolitik and commercial considerations rather than objective, uniform and altruistic standards determine American nuclear export policy is too obvious to be disputed. And this is more than confirmed by the dual standards the U.S. has adopted in relation to India and Pakistan.

In the case of India, even after New Delhi had exploded its first nuclear device in 1974 and made known its nuclear intentions to the world, the U.S. continued to supply enriched uranium for the Tarapur nuclear power plant under the 1963 agreement which supposedly binds the U.S. to provide 20 tons of uranium annually to India until 1993. It was in 1978, that is four years after the nuclear explosion in Rajasthan, that Washington woke up to the dangers of India going nuclear and President Carter decided to suspend shipment to the Tarapur plant until the Indian Government agreed to fuller scope safeguards on all its nuclear facilities.

Throughout the period in which the U.S. and India have been embroiled in this controversy, the U.S. policy towards New Delhi has had one consideration in view. The decision to withhold shipment of enriched uranium to Tarapur for two years was evidently determined not by any genuine concern for nuclear non-proliferation but by the compulsion to prove to Pakistan that the U.S. insistence on the acceptance of full scope nuclear safeguards by Islamabad applies uniformly to all Third World countries with a nuclear programme. However, the underlying considerations that have actually determined American policy have been quite different. It is significant that President Carter pursued this ostensibly firm policy towards India as long as the Janata government was in power. With his professed pacifist posture, Mr Morarji Desai could ill-afford to adopt a strong stand on the issue. But, with Mrs. Gandhi's militant approach to the nuclear question, the U.S. feels it runs the risk of jeopardising its ties with India by persisting in its demands for stringent nuclear safeguards. With political and diplomatic ends in view, the U.S. is now trying to circumvent those very laws it had used to suspend the uranium shipment. President Carter's move to have the sale of 40 million tons of nuclear fuel approved by the NRC has no other explanation, since India has not acceded in any way to American demands for full-scope nuclear safeguards. The U.S. Government's effort to procure the uranium for India should explode the myth of its deep concern or nuclear non-proliferation.

President Carter's gesture of accommodation towards India is in sharp contrast to the stand he has adopted towards Pakistan. Although Pakistan has not exploded a nuclear device and has strongly reaffirmed the peaceful nature of its nuclear programme, it has been suspect in Washington's eyes. Not only has the U.S. indirectly denied nuclear technology to Pakistan by persuading other countries to renege on old deals which had been concluded and sealed; President Carter has also resorted to economic measures to bring Islamabad to task in order to coerce it into dropping its nuclear programme. In fact, the nuclear issue has not ceased to dominate Pakistan-U.S. relations even at a time when matters of very grave concern have come to the fore. On the contrary, it is the political and diplomatic compulsions of U.S.-Indian relations that have determined Washington's approach to New Delhi's nuclear programme.

PRC-BUILT SUBMARINE CHASERS INDUCTED INTO NAVAL FLEET

BK170214 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 16 May 80

[Text] Two new submarine chasers were formally inducted into the Pakistan naval fleet today as they sailed to the Karachi port from the People's Republic of China, where they were built and commissioned for the Pakistan Navy. The arrival of these ships completes the agreement concluded a few years ago between the navies of Pakistan and China. The ships, commissioned as the "Punjab" and "Sarhad," were given a ceremonial welcome as they entered home waters this morning. Chief of Naval Staff Admiral Karamat Rahman Niazi and senior officials were present on the occasion.

DEVELOPMENTS IN RELATIONS WITH U.S., HOSTAGES

Hostage House Reportedly Fired On

PA210000 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1748 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] Tehran, 20 May (LATIN-REUTER)--A group of unidentified men fired at a house in the southern city of Kerman, where several of the American hostages from the U.S. Embassy in Tehran are being held captive, the newspaper ETTELA'AT reported today.

The incident occurred Saturday night when a group opened fire on the building from a passing car, using Soviet-made Kalashnikov rifles.

The Revolutionary Guards returned the fire, but nobody was injured.

The U.S. hostages were transferred to 15 provincial cities and towns last month, after the unsuccessful U.S. attempt to liberate them.

In Shiraz, the captives have been transferred for security reasons from the former U.S. consulate to another house, the students holding them revealed in a communique released yesterday.

Hostage Decision Up to Majles

ID201046 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0937 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] The spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran said today that following the AFP report concerning a three-stage plan for the release of the U.S. hostages following the failure of the U.S. military attack on Iran which resulted in its loss of face on an international scale, the United States is now trying to compensate for its failure and disgrace by (?spreading false rumors) through a number of news agencies which are subservient to U.S. imperialism.

The spokesman for the Foreign Ministry added: The public has been frequently informed via the mass media that on the orders of the nation's imam the Islamic Consultative Assembly elected by the people must make the decision on the hostages.

The spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs expressed the hope that the noble nation of Iran will not heed such rumors and (?not allow them to poison its mind).

QOTBZADEH SAYS AFGHAN HELICOPTERS RAIDED IRAN

OW201836 Hong Kong AFP in English 1831 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] Islamabad, May 20 (AFP)--Two Soviet-made helicopters raided Iranian territory this morning, Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh announced here.

He said the raid was "designed to steer Iran away from its stand in the Islamic foreign ministers conference" now in session here. Mr Qotbzadeh on Sunday took Afghan resistance leaders into the foreign ministers' conference as members of his own delegation, saying "we are going all the way with them".

In Tehran, Iran's PARS NEWS AGENCY reported that two helicopters crossed the Afghan border 40 kilometres (25 miles) south of Tayyebat in Khorasan Province, fired 30 rockets, strafed houses in villages with machine guns and killed a motor cycle rider.

PARS said the governor of Bakhazar in Khorasan Province disclosed that 400 Soviet tanks were stationed along the Afghan-Iranian border.

Mr. Qotbzadeh said that the helicopter attack had "entrenched us more deeply than ever" (in our convictions.)

The Iranian news agency in Tehran called the border incident an act of "military aggression by the Afghan Government," but it also carried a more cautious assessment by the presidential spokesman, Moussavi Garmaroudi, who said the government had received only "a report by the Tayyebat police." He said that Tehran was "awaiting the stationing of Iranian gendarmes at the frontier before making any decisions."

According to the police report cited by Mr. Garmaroudi, "the helicopters were pursuing Afghan militants who had violated the Iranian frontier." The report also said that the motor cycle rider killed in the attack was an Afghan and not an Iranian.

Mr. Garmaroudi insisted that, even if the attack was not directed at Iranians, "we condemn it since it was directed at our Moslem brothers of Afghanistan."

Tehran Report on Raid

JN201927 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] PARS NEWS AGENCY has reported that two aggressive Afghan helicopters violated the Iranian airspace and territories 40 km from the city of Tayyebat in Khorasan Province and fired a number of rockets and 50-mm shells on the villagers' houses.

A PARS correspondent said that this attack led to the burning of three motorcycles and the death of an Iranian citizen, who has not yet been identified.

In connection with this incident, the Khorasan Province police chief and the 77th Brigade assistant announced that the two aggressive helicopters were hovering over the Iranian-Afghan border while chasing Afghan revolutionaries and firing upon them. As a result of this firing, an Iranian citizen was killed. It seems that the purpose was not to attack the Iranian territories.

REVOLUTION COUNCIL EXAMINES COOPERATION WITH EASTERN EUROPE, USSR

LD201301 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 15 May 80 p 2

[Unattributed report: "New Decisions by the Revolution Council on Economic Cooperation Between Iran and the Eastern Bloc and the Soviet Union"]

[Excerpts] At the close of last night's session of the Revolution Council chaired by President of the Republic Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, Revolution Council spokesman Dr Hasan Habibi told newsmen that two important topics regarding economic and technical matters in Iran had been discussed.

He added that Iran's commercial relations with Eastern Europe in the past had been based on barter, with no exchange of currency taking place, but the Revolution Council decided tonight that in instances where it was deemed fitting and necessary by the Commerce Ministry, transactions should involve currency.

Dr Habibi added: "The other matter concerns economic and technical cooperation between Iran and the Soviet Union. In the past a protocol was prepared between the two countries, and the Revolution Council has decided that this should now be exchanged.

REPORTAGE ON EUROPEAN COMMUNITY SANCTIONS DECISION

Possible Forms Viewed

LD201321 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 15 May 80 p 4

[Unattributed report: "With Commencement of EEC Countries' Economic Sanctions Against Iran, Several Foreign Countries Ready for Economic Cooperation With Iran"]

[Text] "Following the economic sanctions by the EEC countries which are likely to commence of 27 Ordibehesht [17 May] dozens of countries and hundreds of foreign companies have declared their readiness to supply Iran's needs."

This was stated by Shoja'eddin Fattahi, foreign trade under secretary at the Commerce Ministry in an exclusive interview with the KEYHAN economics correspodent.

He also said: "In the past 6 percent of Iran's imports came from the Eastern bloc, 89 percent from the Western countries and 7 percent [figures as published] from the Third World countries.

"According to available statistics, Iran's imports under the old regime amounted to between $16-18 billion, while in the year 1358 this had decreased to $12 billion.

"Economic sanctions may take one of the following forms: First, the refusal to sell goods to Iran, a problem which will be solved by the existence of thousands of middlemen in the international market, contacts with them having been made over the last 5 months. In addition, certain Eastern bloc countries will act as middlemen for us in commercial transaction. Thus all goods required, including food, spare parts, raw materials and even U.S. manufactured spare parts will be supplied. In view of the fact that economic sanctions affect both parties, both seller and buyer will suffer.

"These sanctions involve the refusal to sell goods produced by capitalists to a dependent, consumer market, and as it is in the nature of the capitalists to oppose reduction in sales, and because goods they produce for consumption by world markets, the loss of a consumer country will be a great defeat for foreign capitalists.

"In view of the aforesaid, the nature of the capitalist economy demands that even if these sanctions begin, they should not last long.

"The second form sanctions mught take is the blocking of Iran's bank accounts in EEC countries, a measure which is discussed alongside the question of Iranians and students residing abroad, and payment for goods purchased. This is preventable by the adoption of necessary precautions, with a friendly country undertaking currency and banking business [on behalf of Iran].

"The third form will be that of economic sanctions by bringing pressure to bear on transportation." In Fattahi's view, this is something which, more than the other two measures, requires discussion, since at present, by changing the war [zone] insurance premium percentage [as published], they have in fact already begun to apply sanctions, since international shipping will not transport goods at these percentage rates. A solution to this would be the purchase by Iran of cargo ships for the shipment of goods by Iran itself, or the shipment of goods via the north and neighboring countries. Fattahi noted that sanctions proved ineffective in the case of Rhodesia, Cuba and India.

Officials' Reaction

LD201038 Tehran PARS in English 0905 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] Tehran, May 20 (PARS NEWS AGENCY)--In spite of all pressures, complaints and probably threats by the United States to impose economic sanctions against Iran, the European Economic Community (EEC) finally issued a statement on [word indistinct], announcing that it would carry out the sanctions as of Thursday, May 22nd, 1980. There was a kind of flexibility and mildness in the statement issued by the foreign ministers of the member countries of Europe Common Market after their meeting on Sunday, thus the economic blockade included only Iran's contacts with the Common Market since November 4th, 1978, that is, from the time the U.S. Embassy staff in Tehran were taken hostage by the Moslem students following the imam's line. On the other hand, in the same statement the foreign ministers of the Common Market countries have [words indistinct] and stressed on their respect for the independence of Iran and the recognition of its right to determine its own fate.

In this connection, PARS has enquired the opinions of a number of Iranian officials.

Minister of Economic and Financial Affairs Salimi said:

"We were surprised that European countries followed the U.S. policy, because these countries witnessed how the United States imposed its policy on the Iranian Government at the time of the fall of the former premier Dr Mohammad Mosaddeq. However, to reach political and economic independence, Iran would take the most advantage of this blockade and would endeavour to increase its domestic production and decrease the consumption of foreign productions... Of course, the economic siege announced today (Sunday) by European countries [words indistinct] us under pressure after the revolution. The decision could be surprising for us but could never (?work). Our future policy would be based on economising in consumption, increasing domestic production and the procurement of our essential needs for those countries who are not influenced by the United States. European countries would be the first who would suffer losses in this respect because most of our needs were imported from these countries in the recent year..."

Speaking about the effect of the economic sanctions by the Common Market countries against Iran, on Iran's economy, he said: "Under present situation it would not have a perceptible influence. We have foodstuff reserves for over one year. We could provide our industrial goods from other countries and there are many countries who are ready to work with us as intermediators. On the other hand, member countries of the Common Market also are not sure if such a blockade would be effective and I think that it would lead to their failure. Therefore, from one hand mediator countries and on the other non-aligned countries and East Europe would meet our needs. Another important point is that the economic sanctions would provide opportunities for our militant nation to change its consumption pattern and to eliminate the dependence which has troubled us for years, so that Iran would become a producing country..."

Bank Markazi (Central Bank) Governor 'Ali Reza Nobari said: "This statement has two dimensions: First, European countries were forced to accept political pressures by the United States. We know that they were waiting positive signals from Iranian side so that they could resist against the United States, because they well know that this blockade would be, first of all, to their own disadvantage. Iran has, so far, shown that it can be needless of West to a great extent. Second, European Economic Community is quite aware that economic sanctions against Iran would have no effect on the judgement and decision of Iranian officials on the U.S. hostages. But the reason that they made such a decision is that I think they want to take part in the U.S. plot to weaken the Islamic Republic of Iran and to lay the foundation of a dependent regime which would necessarily be a dictator. This dictatorship can have a military fascist appearance or a non-military fascist..."

ENVOY TO MOSCOW SPEAKS AT DIPLOMATIC ANNIVERSARY CEREMONY

LD201130 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GNT 20 May 80

[Text] Following the invitation of the cultural society for Soviet (?and Iranian) relations, a ceremony was held yesterday afternoon at the home of [words indistinct] to mark the (?60th) anniversary of diplomatic relations between Iran and the USSR.

Diplomatic, [word indistinct] and academic personalities, representatives of the various classes, a number of Iranians resident in Moscow and the staff of the Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran were present. Dr Mokri, the ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the USSR gave a speech in which he referred to the relations between Iran and the Soviet Union. He said: We consider any form of [words indistinct] inconceivable and hope that all leaders of the advanced and anti-imperialistic countries [word indistinct] international, for the sake of peace of mind of the general public, would express their position frankly, so that [words indistinct] baseless accusations.

Referring to baseless rumors regarding the existence of differences between Iran and the Soviet Union, spread by [words indistinct], Dr Mokri said: There always exists room for discussion between two friendly, neighboring countries. It is natural that two close friends should have differences of opinion. However, such everyday matters should not be considered as a weakening of friendly relations by those who are constantly waiting to take advantage of the situation and (?cause trouble).

We are two friendly, neighboring countries and in spite of all the conspiracies, [words indistinct] right of sovereignty and the independence of both sides would preserve this friendship. [passage indistinct]

AMBASSADOR TO LEBANON MEETS WITH PREMIER

LD201750 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] According to a report by the Central News Bureau, Dr Kamal Musavi, the ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Beirut, todaymet with Dr Salim al-Huss, the Lebanese prime minister. During the meeting, developments in Lebanon were discussed, particularly in the southern part of the country following the recent Israeli aggression, and Dr Kamal Musavi reaffirmed the support of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran for Lebanon.

QOTBZADEH INTERVIEWED ON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

JN201853 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh held a press conference in Islamabad yesterday, answering questions posed by journalists and correspondents covering the work of the Islamic foreign ministers' conference.

In reply to a question on his opinion about the European economic boycott against Iran, the foreign minister said: If the European States approve such a boycott, the results will be reflected adversely on them. He added: The economic boycott will not have a basic impact on the situation in Iran and the states supporting the United States will eventually realize that they do not possess the capability they think.

In the course of his replies to the journalists' questions, Qotbzadeh said: Iran, however, is not thinking of taking retaliatory action. In reply to another question on the cancellation of the Iranian Government's decision to transfer the U.S. hostages from the power of the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy to government authority, the foreign minister said: The U.S. Government exploits the hostage issue as a propaganda method in the interest of the U.S. President in the forthcoming presidential elections. He added: When this subject and the U.S. goals became clear to us, the previous agreements were naturally canceled.

In reply to another question on Afghanistan, Qotbzadeh, who is leading the Iranian delegation to the Islamic foreign ministers' conference in Islamabad, said: We do not recognize the Afghan Government, but at the same time we want the Afghan issue to be solved peacefully. We also object to the military presence of invading forces in all states. We do not see any difference, whether the occupied state is Palestine or Afghanistan. Furthermore, we believe that the Soviet Union will be held responsible for anyone killed in Afghanistan.

In reply to a question by the PARS NEWS AGENCY correspondent on whether the Islamic Republic of Iran offers support and aid to the Liberation Front of Afghanistan among the members of the Iranian delegation, the foreign minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran said: This was the least we were able to do for the Afghan people.

FOREIGN MINISTRY ISSUES STATEMENT ON PASSPORTS FOR EEC STATES

ID201138 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran has made the following announcement:

As the agreement for the abrogation of entry permits between Iran and the European Common Market member countries--Britain, France, FRG, Italy, Belgium, Netherlands, Luxembourg, Denmark and Ireland--has been suspended, Iranian citizens intending to travel to those countries should acquire entry permits from one of the consulates of these countries in advance. However, FRG entry permits will be issued on that country's border. Compatriots are advised that except for very urgent cases, they should refrain from traveling to that country.

It is reminded that the holders of ordinary passports [as opposed to students passports] who wish to travel to Austria and Switzerland should, as before, acquire entry permits.

CRUDE OIL SALE AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH PRC

LD201257 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 15 May 80 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Sales Agreement With People's Republic of China for Sales of Crude Oil"]

[Text] The Oil Ministry spokesman announced that an agreement for the sale of crude oil to the PRC has been signed between the National Iranian Oil Company and the Chinese People's Government Oil Company which bought oil from Iran in 1979 and will buy a considerable quantity during the current year.

DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING RELATIONS WITH IRAQ

Patrol Attacked in Ilam

LD201026 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] A PARS NEWS AGENCY correspondent has reported from Ilam that at (?1900) yesterday Iraqi forces opened fire on the patrol unit of [word indistinct] in [words indistinct], situated in the province of Ilam. The patrol personnel returned fire.

According to reports received by PARS NEWS AGENCY from this gendarmerie post, no casualties or damage resulted from the shooting.

Iraqi Soldier Defects

JN201941 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] PARS NEWS AGENCY reported that an Iraqi soldier who got fed up with the acts committed by the ruling Ba'th regime in Iraq took refuge in Iran yesterday with all of his arms and ammunition.

Iraqi Agent Executed

NC201030 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1015 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] An organization calling itself the Iranian National Liberation Movement or the Red June Organization today announced the execution of Muhammad Kazim al-'Iraqi, whom the organization describes as an agent of Iraqi intelligence and a saboteur. The organization said that Al-'Iraqi was kidnapped in Sidon and that he arrived in Lebanon recently with a group of Iraqis.

Beirut Anti-Iraqi Operations

JN210725 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 21 May 80

[Excerpts] On the occasion of the 40th day since the martyrdom of Ayatollah Muhammad Baqir as-Sadr and his sister, the Iraqi Mujahidin movement has issued a statement in Beirut. The statement says: The 40th day after the martyrdom of Muhammad Baqir as-Sadr at the hands of the colonialist and Zionist agents--the criminal Iraqi rulers--takes place in critical circumstances for our Islamic nation because it is being subjected to the most serious imperialist conspiracies.

The criminal agent Saddam Husayn will be deluded if he believes that the physical liquidation of the Muslim scholar martyr Muhammad Baqir as-Sadr will be sufficient to silence the voice of truth and that of the revolution. If he believes this, he will be deluding only himself and his colonialist masters.

The movement calimed responsibility for the explosion at an Iraqi commercial office in Beirut 2 days ago which the movement considered to be one of the dens of sabotage and espionage belonging to the agents of the criminal traitor Saddam at-Takriti. The movement also claimed responsibility for the exploision in an Iraqi transport company in Beirut which was transformed into a den of espionage for the Iraqi regime. It also claimed responsibility for the execution of an Iraqi intelligence officer named 'Ali at-Turkumani in Beirut. The movement warned that it will execute all the agents of the Iraqi Ba'thist ruling party.

Purported Iranian Film Scored

GF210815 Abadan National Iranian Oil Company Radio in Arabic 0700 GMT 21 May

[From "Today's Iraq Is an Erupting Volcano" program: "The Ba'thist Authorities' Media and the Fabrication of Lies"]

[Text] In another episode in the propaganda campaign against the Islamic movement in Iraq, the criminal Ba'thist authorities a few days ago screened a fabricated film showing explosives, pistols, knives and other weapons which the agent authorities claimed to have found in the possession of one of our Islamic movement's fighters. Experts who watched the film on Ba'thist television observed that the explosives were of the type manufactured at the Al-Iskandariyah factories in Iraq.

They were of two types: The first is called product No. 1, and is manufactured in accordance with the 1972 agreement between the Baghdad tribal government and the Soviet Government. Under its terms the Al-Iskandariyah factory was supplied with arms, blueprints and Soviet technology. Metal sheets are pressed at the same factory. When this stage is complete the charge is sent to the Hittin general installation in Al-Iskandariyah where it is filled with the necessary exploives. The second type of explosive charge shown on the At-Takriti enemy's television is also of the type manufactured in Al-Iskandariyan and is called product No. 2. This charge is smelted and then cast in the foundry and filled at the Hittin installation. It is also manufactured according to Russian specifications.

All the men in our valiant army, as well as the workers at the Al-Iskandariyah factories which manufacture these explosives, ridiculed the film and considered it a Ba'thist farce. The explosive charges which the agent Iraqi authorities claimed to be Iranian were Iraqi made. Moreover, Iran does not possess this type of explosive because the weapons of the Islamic Army of Iran are still U.S.-made or manufactured according to U.S. specifications.

Thus the tribal regime's farce has been exposed. Our struggling and suffering people realize that it was but another propaganda ploy by the agent regime to mislead public opinion in order to justify its aggression against the strugglers in Iraq led by our Islamic movement.

ARMY STATEMENT DISCLAIMS REPORT OF SYRIAN TROOPS ON BORDER

LD201020 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] The following statement was issued by the Joint Staff of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran today:

In his exalted name. The Persian session of London BBC on 18 May 1980, quoting the weekly SUNDAY TIMES paper, announced that forces of the Syrian Army [few words indistinct] and have been stationed on the Iran-Iraq border to help the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

We hereby inform the Muslim and noble nation of Iran that such funny reports are (spread) when the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran is in total control of the situation and is defending the country's territorial integrity with the necessary strength. Such baseless rumors are spread by imperialist agents when the counterrevolutionaries have surrendered and are faced with the destruction of their antinational positions. Their foreign masters imagine that they could thus strengthen the moral of the counterrevolutionaries and instill vain hopes in them. Without doubt, as such plans have not helped the mercenaries and deceived people in the past, the same would be true for the future.

In connection with the reports by a number of foreign newspapers and radios on Syrian Army units being stationed on Iranian soil. The Syrian ambassador to Tehran, in a telephone conversation with PARS NEWS AGENCY, said: Such reports are in no way correct and their aim is to create fear.

Bani-Sadr Denial on Syrian Troops

JN201804 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] PARS NEWS AGENCY has reported that President Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr has denied the reports disseminated by some foreign newspapers and radios, including the BBC, of the presence of Syrian Army units in Iranian territories. Moreover, the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran has also denied the news agency reports in this regard.

KHOMEYNI RECEIVES LEBANESE SHI'ITE LEADER

JN201817 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] Imam Khomeyni, leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, received a delegation of representatives of the Muslims in southern Lebanon led by Shaykh Muhammad Mahdi Shams ad-Din, deputy chairman of the Supreme Islamic Shi'ite Council of Lebanon, this morning.

During this meeting leader of the nation Imam Khomeyni called for the unity of all the world's Muslims.

KHOMEYNI ADDRESSES YOUTH ON CORRUPTION IN SOCIETY

LD210320 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2330 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] This evening a large number of the inhabitants of Jamaran and Shemiranat gathered in the Hoseyniyeh adjacent to the imam's place of residence in order to meet with Imam Khomeyni, leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran. In this meeting, Hojjat ol-Eslam Haj Seyyed Mehdi Jamarani, the Friday imam of Jamaran, first welcomed the presence of the imam of the nation on behalf of the inhabitants and said: It is the source of great pride and honor for us to be hosts to the imam in this place. In this meeting, Imam Khomeyni made the following speech: [Begin recording]

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Whenever I see the bright faces of the committed Muslims I am filled with happiness and pride. You honorable brothers and sisters are [words indistinct]. You young people, you sisters and brothers advanced (? the revolution) by sacrificing your blood. You staged a revolution which was unique or very rare in the world. You staged an Islamic revolution. It is a revolution carried out by a group committed to Islam.

Wherever I may be I am at the service of everybody--the service I am capable of, which is praying. I pray for you young people and sisters and brothers. I hope that just as you sisters and brothers carried out the Islamic Revolution through your endeavors, you will continue this movement with unity of expression and through dependence upon God, the almighty, the all-blessed. We are at the beginning of the road and we should traverse this long road. We will reach the end of this long road when we unfurl the banner of Islam among all strata of Iran. I hope we will be successful and will be able to traverse this long road through endeavors and through reliance upon God, the almighty, the all-blessed.

The main thing is that we give up personal wishes, personal preoccupations and personal [word indistinct] and follow the great decrees of Islam, the holy Koran and God the almighty, the all-blessed, and obey the commands of God, the almighty, the all-blessed. God has called us to unity, to solidarity and to [words indistinct]. We should advance Islam and, God willing, we should export Islam to all parts of the world and should show the might of Islam to all the superpowers.

I am grateful to all of you sisters and brothers who have gathered here. Wherever I am, I am a burden to you. However, I also pray for you. [Words indistinct] I hope, God willing, we will be able to bring to culmination the service that we have started and I hope that through the unity of expression and through reliance upon God, the almighty, the all-blessed, we will be able to unfurl the banner of Islam everywhere.

You friends should be aware that there are several groups within our country who are indulging in corruption and are creating sedition among the brothers. There are some groups which are connected with the former regime. There are certain features which are dependent upon America, or, probably, the Soviet Union. You should neutralize their conspiracies through vigilance and through political (?decisions), and not allow the great Satan to create trouble for our movement and our revolution.

Now is the time for harvesting, for reaping the crops. Those people who claim that they are Cherikha-ye Feda'i-ye Khalq, who claim that they are serving the poor, have started to set fire to the crops. In one newspaper I read that in one place they set fire to 100 fields. Should they achieve power they shall set fire to 100 fields. Should they achieve power they shall set fire to everything. Their movement and thinking do not correspond with Islamic thinking. As they saw that Islam is being revived and that Islamic teachings are being implemented in Iran and, God willing, in other places, they started their activities. They are creating disunity among the people. They are setting fire to people's [word indistinct] they do not allow factories to work.

All of you should make sure that these people, who indulge in corruption, cause explosions in the bazaar of the Muslims, cause explosions in oil pipelines which belong to the oppressed people, cause explosions in places where large numbers of Muslims are assembled--they are guilty of sowing corruption on the earth, and should be (?crushed) with full force. Such people, wherever they are, should be sentenced to death. They have no other use except causing trouble for society, causing sedition, plundering the wealth of other people and (?paving the way) for the superpowers to (?come to power).

All you young people should be vigilant; all the youth of the nation should be vigilant and should prevent the corruption which these people are perpetrating. You should guard over the crops that the people have reaped. [words indistinct] don't be purely dependent on the (?government). Don't be purely dependent on the security forces. They are busy serving the country. You should also be busy serving it. All of you should hold one another's hands and should serve Islam and the Muslims.

May God bestow grace upon all of you and keep you healthy. May God cleanse your country from those who are corrupt and are the roots of corruption. May God bestow upon you the good of this world and of the next. May God's peace and grace be upon you. [end recording]

BANI-SADR ADDRESSES AIR FORCE OFFICERS ON DISCIPLINE

LD201736 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1637 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] According to PARS NEWS AGENCY, President Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr attended a meeting yesterday of air force NCO's stationed at Bandar 'Abbas. In his speech he stressed the need for discipline and order in the army based on Islamic principles. He said: The meaning and understanding associated with a revolution are a change from indiscipline and injustice to discipline and justice. If we fail to observe these primary principles we will certainly be unable to take steps for reconstruction, production and social welfare. It would be regrettable to have all these resources, equipment and wealth but not be able to make use of them.

Mr Bani-Sadr said: Wherever I go (?I see) that this building or that factory has stopped activity since the revolution. How would the people of the world judge us and our Islamic Revolution if we are unable to exploit these facilities and equipment or if we even bring to a halt the activities which existed in the past? How, as a result of negligence and indiscipline, could a bus manage to come onto an airport runway and collide with an aircraft?

The president added: Unless discipline is restored we will be unable to eliminate the discriminations that exist in the army in terms of welfare disparities. Dr Bani-Sadr stressed that the provocations carried out by a few against the nation and the Islamic Revolution will be dealt with with the utmost decisiveness. This major sickness, that a group of people in the army can imagine that by disregarding the chain of command and refusing to obey their commanders they are making a name for themselves, should be eliminated. They should realize that such action is an indication of man's downfall. In order for the army to be Islamicized it is essential that Islamic morality and behavior and a campaign against the self-elevation sickness should become part of the important and basic lessons in the education and training of our army personnel, so that when someone achieves the rank of commander everyone will believe in him and follow their commander instinctively.

Mr Bani-Sadr went on: The people have voted for me and made me responsible for establishing order. Thus, how can I allow some people from among you to form a group and create bitterness for others, to set up courts of their own volition and issue court orders. Passing judgement in Islam requires special qualification.

In conclusion, Mr Bani-Sadr said: I hope that with ratification of the army pay discriminations will be eliminated and that the army will be converted into a university so that everyone may develop according to his ability. With the appointment of a prime minister and a council of ministers I shall have more time to be with you.

MOJAHEDIN LEADER SPEAKS TO BANI-SADR ON ENDING SUPPRESSION

LD201011 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 14 May 80 p 3

[PARS NEWS AGENCY report: "The President of The Republic Has Given Assurances About Preventing the Suppression of Freedoms"]

[Text] Yesterday morning [Mojahedin-e Khalq leader] Mas'ud Rajavi met President of the Republic Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr for discussions. At the conclusion of this meeting, which lasted about 2 hours, he told a PARS NEWS AGENCY correspondent that the president had assured him that he was not indifferent to the suppression of freedoms and lawlessness, in whatever form, and that he would take a decisive stand.

In his discussion with the PARS correspondent, Mas'ud Rajavi said: According to the imam's anti-imperialist wishes and your promises guaranteeing freedoms, a wide section of the forces, ourselves for example, has hitherto accepted continual appeals for peace, patience and forbearance in spite of repression, difficulties arising from attacks on us, and the martyrs sacrificed, and has shown no reaction.

Thus, having regard in particular for the authority you have acquired from the imam, we expect henceforth not to be the only people of whom observance of the law and the preservation of peace is demanded; we expect everyone else to be equally subject. Moreover, under existing conditions and given the election results, what explanation is there for renewed reports that during the coming months certain persons are considering a further purge of the Mojahedin--something entailing serious consequences, as is evident to all.

The president of the republic has said that he will not stand idly by and watch the suppression of freedoms and lawlessness but will take a firm stand against this. I told him that general conditions in the country demand that, in view of the military attacks by the imperialists, all internal conflicts should cease and we should all come together, at least as a first stage, to deal with the main enemy.

Rajavi added: Of course, I must say that the president was most optimistic as regards the solution of the country's difficulties, and in particular he emphasized the guarantee of political freedoms and free activities for political groups, these being among the most important demands of our revolution, within the framework of the Constitution.

I raised with the president our complaints and general views on the recent elections, including such matters as the unwarranted invalidation of the elections at Bandar Langeh, where our candidate had an absolute majority in the first round, the Kermanshah problem, the failure to declare the election results, and the problem in Masjed-e Soleyman, where our candidate had a majority, in a district where, it is said, efforts are being made to provoke conflict in order to oust him.

I raised the various attacks and provocations against us, which took place with the utmost ferocity in different parts of the country between the two rounds of the elections. Take Tehran: A report was received that a very large number of votes cast in my favor were invalidated or crossed out and that in some cases those who wished to vote for me were not only prevented but also beaten up and forced to promise that they would no longer support the Mojahedin-e Khalq--on pain of being arrested and handed over to the Revolution Court.

The most important problem connected with my nonelection in this round was the general political state of the country, one example being the propaganda and radio-television coverage during the days preceding the elections. The radio and television even failed to respect the Interior Ministry instruction that there must be no campaigning for at least 24 hours before the elections either for or against any candidate. We see now how they observed Islamic ethics--indeed, it cannot be said that these ethics were Islamic.

Rajavi added: The president was optimistic about the future and emphasized strongly the guarantee of freedoms under the Constitution. He repeated his previous proposals for television debates to clarify the positions adopted by each party and lessen misunderstandings. Mr Bani-Sadr had already put forward these proposals at the cultural revolution roundtable.

Rajavi continued: First, I do not think it acceptable or logical that the Mojahedin-e Khalq really failed to win a single seat; and second, the election was held before any announcement of the views of the commission charged with investigating complaints about the previous election, although that commission was invested with full authority. The failure to pay any regard to the commission is most astonishing and is tantamount to ignoring the demands of the forces which protested. I think that such conflicts will result in a gradual lessening of public interest in election participation.

What does it signify when Engineer Bazargan is threatened with death time and time again simply because he wished me success in the elections? Does it not mean that there are forces at work which have increased the scale of strife and agitation more than ever and transformed local disputes into great aggression, that ultimately they would bring civil war in the country and damage the entire revolution? Is that not what it means?

REPORTS ON CONTINUING VIOLENCE, UNREST IN PROVINCES

Two Killed in Kermanshah Area

LD171132 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 17 May 80

[Text] According to reports which have been received by the Kermanshah News Center, at 0200 today assailants armed with light and heavy weapons began attacking [name indistinct] village 4 km from the (?5th mehr) post in the Qasr-e Shirin area. This report, which was corroborated by the deputy commandant of the Kermanshah regional gendarmerie, indicates that on hearing of the incident the forces from that post, together with the tribal border guards [javanmardan], hastened to help the villagers. The clash continued until 0400 this morning, in the course of which two tribal border guards were martyred and the assailants also suffered casualties.

Information Request on Weapons Dealings

GF201550 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] The Corps of Islamic Revolution Guards in Shiraz has asked people who have any information about weapons transactions and unauthorized munitions held by opportunists to report such information to the Corps of Revolution Guards in Shiraz via telephone Nos. 38313 or 33888.

UNDP Office Occupied by Iraqis

NC201528 Paris AFP in English 1526 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] Tehran, May 20, (AFP)--Ethnic Iranians expelled from Iraq today invaded a United Nations mission here to push demands for an international team to investigate their plight.

More than 100 of them occupied a second-floor accounts office of the UN Development Programme building while officials on the first floor cabled Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim to pass on the protestors' grievances.

"We took them completely by surprise," a spokesman for the 100 said. "We just walked in and told them we were staying. There were only a few of them and they had no chance."

He added that they meant no harm and would leave the building peacefully once world attention had been focused on their plight.

"We are all Iraqis of only distant Iranian origin and we are sure the UN can help," he said. "We would like Mr Waldheim to arrange for an international fact-finding committee to visit Iran and see what has been done to us."

The authorities here claim some 30,000 ethnic Iranians have been expelled from Iraq since border tension flared up early last month.

UN representative in Iran Zuheir Yammin said there were physical and legal limitations to the extent his bureau could help the protestors, although their position was "extremely serious."

While friends delivered them blankets and food, others of the homeless were continuing a week-long sit-in at the gates of the Tunisian Embassy here, but the spokesman said the Tunis-based Arab League had not replied to any of six telegrams they sent pleading for help.

Heroin, Arms, Cash Seized

LD201746 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1714 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY report, 95 kg of heroin in 1 kg packages, as well as 1.65 million tumans in cash, two G-3 weapons and four magazines of ammunition were seized this morning from a large gang of smugglers by Hojjat ol-Eslam Khalkhali's antinarcotics shock group.

Kurdish Group Surrenders

LD202124 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] Eight members of the [Kurdish] Democratic Party, Akbar Rava'i's group, today presented themselves to the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps of (Chaman Dust), together with eight weapons consisting of G-3, Brno, and Kalashnikov guns. They expressed their support for the Islamic Revolution of Iran. The public relations office of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps announced that Akbar Rava'i had been one of the hostage-taking agents in the region of (Uramarat), and with the separation of that group, splits had taken place in his group. In the report sent this afternoon to the PARS NEWS AGENCY from the region of (Jamadi), it is stated that the Kurdish Muslim shock groups of peshmergas, Islamic Revolution Guards, and security groups are continuing their mopping-up operations in the villages of the region of (Chaman Dust).

Musian Oil Installations Attack

LD211124 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY report, unidentified terrorists attacked the [name indistinct] oil installations in Musian shortly after midnight last night.

Gendarmes and oil installation security guards responded to the terrorists' attack with reinforcements from nearby posts. The terrorists managed to escape under cover of darkness.

No property damage or casualties were reported.

Tabriz Guards Corps Attacked

LD211146 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1019 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] According to PARS NEWS AGENCY, the Revolution Guards Corps of Tabriz center announced that yesterday morning in Mahabad junction--base of the former revolution committee--groups of individuals and counterrevolutionaries attacked army, gendarmerie and Revolution Guard Corps units based in the area. As a result of the clashes one soldier was martyred. The martyred soldier was [name indistinct] Suratchi.

March Permits Required

GF201354 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] The following announcement has been issued by the Khuzestan governor's office:

In his exalted name. In accordance with the Interior Ministry's order, it is hereby announced that all marches and demonstrations must have advance authorization. Those individuals organizing marches and demonstrations should obtain the necessary permit from the Ahvaz governor's office or from governor's offices in other Khuzestan cities. The disciplinary organs must carry out this order.

[Signed] Seyyed Mohammad Gharazi, governor of Khuzestan.

ARMY REVOLUTIONARY COURT TO DEAL WITH MILITARY OFFENSES

LD201116 Tehran PARS in English 0937 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] Tehran, May 20 (PARS NEWS AGENCY)--The Revolutionary Court of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran released a statement yesterday. The statement reads as follows: "In the present critical condition of the Islamic Revolution of Iran when our country is being threatened by mercenaries of expansionists from (?inside) and outside, while the counterrevolutionaries create a problem in different ways for the nation every day, the solidarity and power of the armed forces becomes of vital importance. But since the expansionist enemies of our revolution recognised the existence of a unified and ideological fightful armed force as a barrier to their diabolic interests, they have started their ominous tunes regarding dissolution of the army and constantly continue their useless endeavours to weaken the [word indistinct] forces. The lackeys of the enemy inside armed forces are executive agents of their plots and are trying to weaken the morale of the personnel through measures such as publication of counter-revolutionary statements, propaganda to the benefit of counter-revolutionaries, provocation of loyal personnel, robbery of documents and equipments and masterminding plots and intrigues against the armed forces. Although these futile measures [word indistinct] not have any effect because of the existence of responsible and faithful personnel in the forces, but with due attention to the critical condition of the [words indistinct] land, naval and air forces as well as the gendarmerie, the police and Revolutionary [?Guards Corps] and heads of the subordinate organisations are informed that according to the single article approved by the Revolutionary Council all military offences in connection with the revolution should be reported to the Revolutionary Court of the Army in Tehran.

All commanders are responsible to report any offences such as the said cases, to the court and hand over the offender to the military police of Tehran."

PARS REPORTS MAJLES TO BE INAUGURATED 28 MAY

LD200940 Tehran PARS in English 0843 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] Tehran, May 20 (PARS NEWS AGENCY)--At the end of the session of the Revolutionary Council on Sunday evening Ayatollah Mahdavi Kani, supervisor of the Interior Ministry, told reporters that the Revolutionary Council had invited the representatives of the Majles to attend an orientation session on May 25. He added that the last opportunity for the seven-man commission of enquiry into the elections was May 21, by when they should give their comments on the first round of elections, and the Majles would be inaugurated on May 28.

NEW PARLIAMENT REPRESENTATIVE DECLARED FOR MARVDASHT

GF201537 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] The result of the Islamic Parliament election has been changed in Marvdasht. According to a PARS report, following investigation of complaints received and due to invalidation of two ballot boxes in Marvdasht, the election result has been changed. Dr Seyyed Ahmad Hoseyni, with 18,795 votes, has been elected as the Islamic Parliament representative from Marvdasht. According to the same report, Mohammad Hasan Hoseyni Arsanjani, who was previously announced as the winning candidate, came in second with 18,295 votes as a result of invalidation of the two ballot boxes.

MINISTER COMMENTS ON BUDGET PROBLEMS, RECESSION, INFLATION

LD201856 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1640 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY report, this morning Rezasalimi, minister of finance and economic affairs, took part in a press and radio-television interview. He spoke on the state of government revenues and expenditures and difficulties in this area.

While alluding to the current state budget, which is still being debated after a delay of 2 months, he said: There are difficulties, the solutions for which are very difficult under present conditions. These difficulties are felt in the area of state revenues, more than 70 percent are oil revenues, and non-oil revenue also indirectly depends on oil revenue--for example, taxation. With regard to expenditures, most of the expenditures are current expenditures, and under the current budget 90 percent of this represents salaries and benefits of government employees and other related institutions.

The minister of finance and economic affairs then stated: In order to reduce these expenditures, there are two solutions. One is to act in a revolutionary manner: At present the gates of the ministries are closed; these ministries ought to start employing people on the basis of their needs. The other way, which is a mild solution, is to encourage government employees in the direction of productive work.

Salimi said: Another solution I propose is this: In view of the family situation of the employees and their income, we could lower their salaries and benefits to the extent that work in government organizations for these employees is no longer (?attractive) and consequently they will move to productive jobs. He added: In addition to utilizing government employees in productive work and the reduction of their numbers, economy measures will also be taken in administrative organizations.

The Minister of Finance and Economic Affairs said: Increasing or decreasing government revenues relate to government policy regarding the extraction and sale of oil. We should not forget that the very first example of our country's independence was proven in reducing oil production. Therefore, apart from oil revenue, taxation ranks first in the non-oil revenue sector. He said: On the basis of the taxation laws which have twice been passed and put into effect so far, nearly all of our funds obtained through taxation have disappeared, for these laws employed maximum leniency regarding the taxpayers and the latter took advantage of this position and cleared their past debts by paying minimal sums. Hence the only thing that remains for the government regarding tax revenue in the 1980 budget is the practice that was observed in 1979. Salimi added: Under this practice we know that our industries did not function at their desirable capacity in 1979; and due to various reasons, be it the lack of raw materials or differences between the employer and the worker, hopes for collecting taxes from this sector did not materialize in the same way as before.

The minister of finance and economic affairs added: The only sector which brought adequate profit in 1979 was the services sector, which includes importers, distributors and people who receive money for their services, such as physicians. Of course, this year we will adopt a serious approach in this area and we will collect realistic taxes. He added: In the industrial sector, institutions which have made huge profits will definitely be taxed.

Salimi said: Among the taxpayers, there are a great many individuals who believe and believed in the revolution and have never imposed price increases on the consumer; (?and they) willingly pay the correct amount of tax. He said: My words are addressed to those taxpayers who have obtained the major part of their income through pressure on the consumer. It is our duty to adjust their increased income on this account through taxation; and to do this, we will prepare the necessary bills.

The minister of finance and economic affairs said: Under present conditions the country is in a special economic situation--that is, there is inflation as well as recession and the government's role is to bring the country out of recession and fight inflation at the same time. This is a task which is very difficult.

With regard to the causes of recession in the country, he said: Recession is a natural phenomenon in every revolution, for the investor does not know where he stands vis-a-vis economic policy and no new investment is encouraged. Especially in our country, the flight of owners of major industries who were practically responsible for the existence of these industries has prevented the wheels of production from returning to normal after the revolution. Inflation has remained and perhaps grown for various reasons, and consequently the government was forced to pay out expenditures. This is the (?practice) we have inherited from the past. But recession is a creature of the revolution.

ENERGY MINISTER VISITS NUCLEAR POWERPLANT 18 MAY

LD201058 Tehran PARS in English 0924 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] Tehran, May 20 (PARS NEWS AGENCY)--Minister of energy, Hasan Abbaspour [name as received] inspected the atomic energy installations of Bushehr, south Iran on Sunday. Since the construction of the atomic power station was detrimental to the country from all technical, economic and political points of view, therefore at the proposal of the ministry and at the approval of the Revolutionary Council, it was decided to follow up the establishment of an educational and production complex in technical and professional fields in the installations. Abbaspour announced that the final project for the establishment of the complex in Bushehr and the utilization of the installations of the atomic energy organization would be submitted to the Revolutionary Council in the next week. Deputy of the Ministry of Energy and supervisor of the Atomic Energy Organization, Sahabi and a number of the experts of the ministry accompanied the minister.

SHIRAZ COURT LISTS NAMES OF BANNED NEWSPAPERS

GF181850 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 18 May 80

[Text] The public relations office of the Fars Corps of Revolution Guards in Shiraz has announced that, in order to foil propaganda of those groups which promote U.S. policy, the general prosecutor of the Islamic Revolution Court has banned newspapers that do not publish the truth and oppose the Islamic Republic. An announcement issued by the corps public relations office asks the people to report distributors of such newspapers to the Corps of Revolution Guards or to any other official so that they may be prosecuted.

The names of the prohibited newspapers follow: KAR; PEYKAR; KARGAR; KHABAR-E KARGAR; SEDA-YE DANESHJU; PEYAM-E FAREGHOTTAHSIL; MOBAREZ; SHANZDAH-E AZAR; TUFAN, organ of the Marxist-Leninist organization; ZAHRAII; PEYKAR-KHALQ; AVVAL-E MAH-E MEH WEEKLY; ETTEHAD VA RAZM-E DANESHAMUZ; JONBOSH-E KARGARI; DUSTAN; TUFAN, central organ of Irans's Workers and Peasants Community Party; CHEH BAYAD KARD; AZARKHSH-E NOV; ARMAN-E MOSTAZ'AFIN; NABARD-E DANESHAMUZ; ETTEHADTE CHAP-E KHAQ; the theoretical organ of Iranian leaders; SEPIDE-YE SORKH; HAQIQAT; NABARD; KAR-E JONUB; BAZU-YE ENQELAB; KHABARNAME-YE CHERIKHA-YE FEDA'I-YE KHAQ-E IRAN; MAZANDARAN; KHABARNAME-YE TURKOMANSAHRA; and NEGIN magazine.

A list of other [banned] publications will be announced later by the prosecutor's office.